THE GETTYSBURG COMPILER,
A Democratic Family Journal,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING,
BY HENRY J. STAHLE.

"Truth is Mighty, and Will Prevail."

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JOB PRINTING of all kinds done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, between Middle and High, near the Post Office—"Compiler Printing Office" on the sign.

Gettysburg Compiler.

BY H. J. STAHLE. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, DEC. 10, 1866. 49TH YEAR.—NO. 11.

Consumptives,

READ WHAT DR. SCHENCK IS DOING.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK—

Dear Sir: I feel it a duty I owe to you, and to all who are suffering under the diseases known as Consumption and Liver Complaint, to let them know what great benefits I have received from your Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic in so short a time. By the blessing of God it has cured me thus far.

Dr. Schenck, I will now make my statement to you as follows: About eighteen months ago I was attacked with a severe cough, and it settled on my lungs; I could not retain anything I ate, and suffered with evening fevers and night sweats. I was very much reduced. The whites of my eyes were very yellow; likewise my skin; my appetite all gone, and unable to digest what I did eat; bowels swollen, irregular and costive. I was very low spirited, and had such violent spells of coughing when I lain down at night and when I arose in the morning that they would last one or two hours.

I then would be nearly exhausted, and was entirely unable to lie on my left side. I cannot describe my wretched suffering as I would wish to do. Every organ in my body was diseased or deranged. Such was my situation at this time, and I was confined to my bed from the last of February, 1862, to June, 1862, not able to sit up. I had the best medical attendance the whole of the time. My cough was so very bad that it racked me very much. At this time I raised a large quantity of thick, yellow, offensive matter, sometimes with blood, and it was generally accompanied by nausea and a furred and thick coated tongue. At the time of coughing so badly I would have sharp, shooting pains in my left side and breast, night sweats, and soreness all through my whole chest; had much inward fever, pain in my back and under my shoulder blades and in the small of my back, and at times so severe that it would throw me into spasms. Now my physician gave me up to die. Others I had, and the best of them, but they could do nothing for me, and at that time I was nothing but skin and bones. I then was in the western part of Missouri. In June last we left there for the East, and in August last, we came to New York, and I was so reduced that I could only walk a little with my husband's help. After I had been here a short time the salt water breeze made me feel much better for a time and then I had again to call a physician for aid. We had four of the best physicians of New York on the diseases of the lungs, and doctors of all kinds, but of no avail. They said I was past cure, and that my lungs were too far gone for any one to cure me. But at this time I was on my feet about the house, not able to do much of anything. In November last I grew worse, and the consumption diarrhœa set in and lasted about eight weeks. We had tried all and everything that I could grasp of like a dying person for my diseases—consumption and liver complaint—but of no avail.

In January, 1863, I was brought down again on my bed, and was not expected to live the night out. My husband stayed at my side, and other friends, and they all gave me up to die. At this time every one who saw me did not think I would ever leave my bed a living woman. The first night I was attacked with spasms, and was deranged most of the time.—A friend, Mrs. Burris, came to see me the last of the week, and brought the Sunday Mercury. In it was an account of a great cure performed by Dr. Schenck. She read it to me, and it was so much like my disease that I asked my husband to go and see him for me. At this time I had given up all hopes of ever getting well again, and made my peace with God, to be ready whenever he called for me.

On the 27th of January, 1863, my husband called on Dr. Schenck, 32 Bond street, New York, and stated to him my case, with a request for him to call and see me, which he did, and examined me with the respirometer.—When he was about to go I asked him if he could cure me? His reply was: "I cannot tell, both lungs are diseased, and the bronchial tubes are affected on both sides." And yet he seemed to think that there were lungs enough left to effect a cure if the diarrhœa could be stopped. He said in order to do this, he would have to give me Mandrake Pills in small doses at first, to carry off the morbid matter, and then, with astringents, he hoped to check it, which he did, but the constant coughing, night sweats, and diarrhœa had prostrated me so that he was afraid my vital powers were too much prostrated ever to rally, and yet he seemed to think if I could live to get enough Pulmonic Syrup through my system to cause expectoration there were lungs enough left for me to recover. He wished me to try the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic at once, saying it would do me no harm, if it did me no good.—The first week it seemed to give me strength, so that on Sunday after I sat up in bed and ate a hearty for a sick woman, but the next week I lost all hope and wished my husband not to give me any more medicine. But the doctor had warned him of this, and when the medicine was clearing out the system it made me feel somewhat restless, and to persevere; and he insisted on my taking it; and now I feel the benefit of it. For after eight days I began to gain my strength, and, with the exception of a cold that put me back some, I have been gaining strength of body, my cough is going away, and all my pains are gone; no soreness of the body, my bowels are regular, and my breath is sweet, and I thank God that I am now going about, and sew and read as well as ever I could. I have taken sixteen bottles of the medicine, eight of each. I now have a good appetite and rest well at night; my cough does not trouble me in getting up or lying down. I would here say to the afflicted with consumption or liver complaint, that Dr. Schenck is no humbug. You can rely on what he says.—*Delay not;* it is dangerous to trifle with these diseases. If you would be cured, go at once; and any one wishing to know the facts as herein stated can call at my residence, 117 West Houston street, New York city.

MRS. MARY F. FARLOW.

We, the undersigned, residents of New York, are acquainted with Mrs. Farlow, and know her statement to be true. We also know that she used Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, and have reason to believe that to this medicine she owes her preservation from a premature grave.

B. FARLOW 117 West Houston st.
EUGENE UNDERHILL, 676 Greenwich st.
Mrs. E. UNDERHILL, 676 Greenwich st.
AUGUSTA UNDERHILL, 676 Greenwich st.
A. E. HARRIS, 117 West Houston st.
EMILY GLOVER, 117 West Houston st.
J. L. COLE, 33 Cottage pl,
M. A. LEIGHTON, 433 Broadway,
Mrs. BENJAMIN CLAPP, 19 Amity pl.

I am well acquainted with Mrs. Mary F. Farlow, and with her husband, Mr. B. Farlow, they having, for a few months past, attended at my church, and I am convinced that my statement which they might make may be relied on as true. JOHN DOWLING, D. D.,
Pastor of Bedford St. Baptist Church, N. Y.

Dr. Schenck will be professionally at his principal office, No. 15 North Sixth street, corner of Commerce, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M.; No. 32 Bond street, New York, every Tuesday, from 9 to 3; No. 38 Summer street, Boston, Mass., every Wednesday, from 9 to 3; and every other Friday at 105 Baltimore street, Baltimore Md.—All advice free, but for a thorough examination of the lungs with his Respirometer, the charge is three Dollars.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 per half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers.

Nov. 19, 1866. 1m

PURE CIDER VINEGAR at Swan's Grocery on the corner of the Diamond.
April 30, 1866.

Forwarding and Commission House.

FLOUR AND FEED.
GRAIN AND GROCERIES.

Having purchased the extensive Warehouse, Cars, &c, heretofore owned by Samuel Herbst, we beg leave to inform the public that we are continuing the business at the old stand on the corner of Washington and Railroad streets, on a more extensive scale than heretofore.

We are paying the highest market price for Flour, Grain and all kinds of produce.

Flour and Feed, Salt, and all kinds of Groceries, kept constantly on hand and for sale, cheaper than they can be had anywhere else.

Plaster, and all kinds of fertilizers, constantly on hand, or furnished to order.

☞ A regular line of Freight Cars will leave our Warehouse every TUESDAY MORNING, and accommodation trains will be run as occasion may require. By this arrangement we are prepared to convey Freight at all times to and from Baltimore. All business of this kind entrusted to us, will be promptly attended to. Our cars run to the Warehouse of Stevenson & Sons, 165 North Howard street, Baltimore. Being determined to pay good prices, sell cheap and deal fairly, we invite everybody to give us a call.

CULP & EARNSHAW.
Aug. 13, 1866.

Fall and Winter Goods.

SCOTT & SONS have just received another fine assortment of NEW GOODS, consisting, in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Kentucky Jeans, and Tweeds, for Gentlemen's wear. Also, a fine assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

Our stock has been selected with great care, and we are prepared to sell as cheap as any other establishment in the country. We ask the public to give us a call and judge for themselves. Call and see us No trouble to Show Goods. A. SCOTT & SONS.
Sept. 17, 1866.

Tin Ware and Stoves.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he still continues the business of making

ALL KINDS OF GOOD TIN WARE,

at the old stand (formerly Andrew Polley's,) in York street, Gettysburg, where he has the largest assortment of tin ware in the county, with many other articles for kitchen use, &c. Also, COOKING STOVES & NINE-PLATE STOVES, of the very best kinds.

S. G. COOK.
Mar. 12, 1865. 3m

Shoes, Gaiters, &c.

JOHN M. BEILING,

IN CARLISLE SQUARE, west side, a few doors from the Public Square Gettysburg, has laid in an excellent assortment of Shoes, Gaiters, &c., for

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN,

which he is offering at the very lowest profits. Having bought for cash, at the lowest reduction, he is prepared to offer great bargains.

Boot and Shoe manufacturing carried on at the same place, and the best kind of work made. JOHN M. BEILING.
May 14, 1866. tf

For Sale.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
THE VICTOR SORGO MILL.

Over Five thousand of these Mills have been made and sold in the last three years. The best recommendations can be given.

Also—COOK'S EVAPORATOR, for making Sugar and Molasses, said to be the best in use.

CORN CRUSHERS.

Three different sizes for grinding Corn in the ear, or shelled—or any other kind of grain. This is a mill that every farmer should have, as a bushel of ground feed is equal to a bushel and a half unground. The high price of feed of all kinds makes an imperative demand for some kind of machinery by which to save. It is a rapid grinder and durable.

BELLS FOR CHURCHES,

SCHOOLS, FARM HOUSES, FOUNDRIES, &c. Made of the best steel composition. Church Bells insured for one year.

WILLOUGHBY'S GUM SPRING DRILL, WITH CROVELL'S GUANO ATTACHMENT. This is considered one of the best Drills now in use. It will distribute any kind of grain evenly and sow from one bushel up to three to the acre. The Guano Attachment has given entire satisfaction wherever used. It is so constructed as not to clog in sowing any kind of Phosphates or Bone Meal. Having sold a number of these machines last season, I can fully recommend them to be what they are represented. Persons wishing to buy should make application early as the supply is small and the demand great.

F. K. SMITH'S CAST STEEL PLOUGHS.

First. It is the only Plough yet produced that will invariably scour in any soil.

Second. It is now an established fact that it will last from three to six times longer than any other steel plough in use.

Third. It draws lighter than any other Plough, cutting the same width and depth of furrow.

The different parts of the Plough are cast in moulds, into the exact shape desired for the mould-boards, shares and land-sides, giving the parts most exposed to wear any desired thickness. The shares can be sharpened by any blacksmith. The steel is perfectly malleable and works kindly. Edge tools have been made out of pieces of the plough by blacksmiths all over the country.

For sale by WM. WIBLE, Agent,
Aug. 27, 1866. Near Gettysburg, Pa.

Sewing Machines.

THE GROVER & BAKER.—THE BEST IN USE. These Machines have become so well known that little need be said by way of recommendation. They have taken the first premium at all the late State Fairs, and are universally acknowledged to be the BEST in use by all who have tried them. The "Grover & Baker Stitch" and the "Shuttle Stitch" are points that have been attained by no other Machine. They are the only machines that sew and embroider with perfection. These Machines are peculiarly adapted to Family use. They are almost noiseless, sew directly from the spool without rewinding, and are simple in their construction. They are easy to manage, and can be worked by almost any child. Every family should have one. *They save labor, they save time, and they save money,* and do their work better than it can be done by hand.

The undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Machines, has established an Agency in Fairfield, Adams county, where he will always have on hand a supply. Persons wishing to buy will please call and examine for themselves.

☞ Needles and Thread will also be supplied. J. S. WITHEROW, Agent,
Fairfield, Adams county, Pa.
Aug. 27, 1866. tf

Empire Shuttle Sewing Machines

ARE superior to all others for FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

Contain all the latest improvements; are speedy; noiseless; durable; and easy to work.

Illustrated Circulars free. Agents wanted. Liberal discount allowed. No consignments made.

Address EMPIRE S. M. CO., 616 Broadway, New York. [Sept. 17, 1866. 1y

DUPHORN & HOFFMAN are receiving New Goods every week from the eastern Cities. Do not fail to give them a call, on the northwest Corner of the Square, Gettysburg, Pa.

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS will buy a pair of nice, fine, patent leather tipped BALMORAL SHOES, for ladies, at the Store of H. B. WOODS.

Professional Cards.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street.) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. ☞ Apply to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

Law Partnership.

W. A. DUNCAN & J. H. WHITE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to them, including the procuring of Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, and all other claims against the United States and State Governments.
Office in North West Corner of Diamond, Gettysburg, Penn'a.
April 3, 1865. tf

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language. Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.
Gettysburg, March 20.

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Particular attention paid to collection of Pensions, Bounty, and Back-pay. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond.
Gettysburg, April 6, 1863. tf

Dr. F. C. Wolf,

HAVING located at EAST BERLIN, Adams county, hopes that by strict attention to his professional duties he may merit a share of the public patronage. [Apr. 2, '66 tf

Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal's

OFFICE and Dwelling, N. E. corner of Baltimore and High streets, near Presbyterian Church, Gettysburg, Pa.
Nov. 30, 1863. tf

Dr. D. S. Peffer,

ABBOTTSTOWN, Adams county, continues the practice of his profession in all its branches, and would respectfully invite all persons afflicted with any old standing diseases to call and consult him.
Oct. 3, 1864. tf

Dr. T. O. Kinzer,

HAVING located permanently at BONAUGHTOWN, Adams county, will attend promptly to all professional calls day or night. Office at John Landis's, where he can always be found, unless professionally engaged.
Aug. 6, 1866. 1y

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Dr. C. Horne's office, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, D. D., Prof. M. L. Stover.
Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Battle-field Hotel.

THIS Hotel, being one of the relics of the Battle of Gettysburg, has been renovated and refurnished, and is ready to entertain travellers and the public generally. It being a short distance from the Soldiers' National Cemetery, it affords convenient accommodations for all visiting there, and the subscriber flatters himself that none shall leave him dissatisfied.

Also, Ice Cream and all kinds of refreshments, at all hours, to accommodate promenaders. Give me a call.

JOSEPH LITTLE, Proprietor.
Gettysburg, May 21, 1866. tf

Globe Inn,

YORK ST., NEAR THE DIAMOND,

GETTYSBURG, PA.—The undersigned would most respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has purchased that long established and well known Hotel, the "Globe Inn," in York street, Gettysburg, and will spare no effort to conduct it in a manner that will not detract from its former high reputation. His table will have the best the market can afford—his chambers are spacious and comfortable—and he has laid in for his bar a full stock of wines and liquors. There is large stabling attached to the Hotel, which will be attended by attentive hostlers. It will be his constant endeavor to render the fullest satisfaction to his guests, making his house as near a home to them as possible. He asks a share of the public's patronage, determined as he is to deserve a large part of it. Remember, the "Globe Inn" is in York street, but near the Diamond, or Public Square. SAMUEL WOLF.
April 4, 1864. tf

Railroad House,

NEAR THE DEPOT.
HANOVER, YORK CO., PA.

The undersigned would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Hotel in Hanover, near the Depot, formerly kept by Mr. Jeremiah Kohler, and will spare no effort to conduct it in a manner that will give general satisfaction. His table will have the best the markets can afford—his chambers are spacious and comfortable—and he has laid in for his bar a full stock of choice wines and liquors. There is stabling for horses attached to the Hotel. It will be his constant endeavor to render the fullest satisfaction to his guests, making his house as near a home to them as possible.—He asks a share of the public patronage, determined as he is to deserve a large part of it. Remember the Railroad House, near the Depot Hanover, Pa. A. P. BAUGHER.
Oct. 2, 1865. tf

Cannon's

MARBLE WORKS,
On Baltimore street, Nearly Opposite the Court House,
GETTYSBURG, PA.

Every description of work executed in the finest style of the art.
June 4, 1865. tf

Still at Work!

THE undersigned continues the CARRIAGE-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old stand, in East Middle street, Gettysburg.
NEW WORK made to order, and REPAIRING done promptly and at lowest prices.
FALLING-TOP AND SPANDING-TOP BUGGIES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Two first-rate SPRING WAGONS for sale. JACOB TROXEL.

John W. Tipton,

FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan's Hotel,) Gettysburg, Pa. where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call. Dec. 3, 1860.

GO to DUPHORN & HOFFMAN'S, to buy your Dry Goods, Notions, Queensware, &c., on the northwest Corner of Diamond, Gettysburg, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE

OF REAL ESTATE.—On SATURDAY, the 22nd day of DECEMBER next, the subscriber, as Agent for the Heirs of Dr. Henry A. Lilly, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, the Real Estate of said decedent, viz:

A LOT OF GROUND, situate in McSherrystown, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lots of Jerome Heidler and David Martin, and fronting on the main street, having thereon erected a nearly new Two-story frame weatherboarded HOUSE, with a Back-building, Out-kitchen, and a Stable; also, a well of good water and a variety of choice Fruit on the lot. This is one of the most desirable residences in the town.

Also, TWO SMALL TRACTS, a quarter of a mile back of McSherrystown, on the road leading to O'Bold's mill, adjoining lands of William Menges, Jesse Waltman, and others. The two contain 6 Acres and 80 Perches, more or less, of first-rate land—under good fencing and in a high state of cultivation.

Persons wishing to view the property are requested to call on the undersigned, residing in McSherrystown.

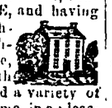
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JAMES W. GUBERNATOR,
Nov. 26, 1866. Agent for the Heirs.

Public Sale

OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.—On TUESDAY, the 25th day of DECEMBER inst., in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, the subscriber, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Shellaman, deceased, will offer at public sale, on the premises, the Real Estate of said decedent, consisting of

A LOT OF GROUND, in Arendtsville, Adams county, adjoining lots of George Lower, Albert Weaver and Catharine Stallsmith, containing about ONE-HALF ACRE, and having thereon a Two-story Frame Weatherboarded HOUSE, Frame Weatherboarded Shop, Wash House, Frame Barn, and a Hog Pen, with a never-failing well of water, and a variety of good fruit. This is a pleasant home, in a pleasant town, and should command the attention of all desiring to purchase.



Persons wishing to view the property, are requested to call on the widow, residing thereon.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JONAS B ORNER, Adm'r.
By the Court—ADAM W. MINTER, Clerk.

☞ At the same time and place, will be sold, by the widow of said Jacob Shellaman, deceased, a variety of Personal Property, among which are:

An excellent lot of Sadler Tools, new Harness and Gears, Collars, Bridles, Halters, &c.; Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, Bureau, Tables, Chairs, Safe, Clock, Cooking and Ten-plate Stoves and Pipe, Carpeting, Iron Kettle, and other articles too numerous to mention. Attendance given and terms made known by

LYDIA SHELLAMAN.
Dec. 3, 1866. ts

Grand Jury Report.

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the county of Adams.

The Grand Jury for the November Term, A. D. 1866, having visited the Public Buildings, believe to make the following report.

We found the Jail building and cells, &c., neat and clean, and in a condition highly creditable to the officer in charge.

The Grand Jury have understood that the Eastern Penitentiary is nearly or quite full of convicts at present, and that it will be necessary for the Court to sentence prisoners or convicts to the Common Jail of the county for short confinement. They therefore recommend to the Commissioners of the county to have more cells in the Jail properly secured, as there are but two of said cells in a proper and secure condition for the confinement of convicts. We also found the gates leading into the Jail-yard to be defective, and call the attention of the Commissioners of the county thereto.

In regard to the Alms-house, the rooms of the inmates, as well as the beds, presented an air of cleanliness and comfort which spoke well for the Steward and family. The wants of the inmates are duly cared for, a proper regard to economy and good house-keeping being always had. The grounds have been much improved by the erection of a long-needed good fence. But several of the buildings, especially the barn and main building, are in much need of new roofing in part. As soon as means will permit, repairs of the kind indicated should be made. We call the attention of the Directors thereto.

Respectfully submitted,
LEVI CHRONISTER, Foreman.

Adam Miller,	Jacob Phillips,
Alex. Benchoff,	George Buehman,
Elijah Kepner,	Conrad Wierman,
Benjamin Forry,	Jonathan Wisler,
Eli Hartman,	John Laydon,
David Miller,	Washington Shover,
Thos. G. Neely,	John Wertz,
Henry Culp,	Jacob Eppelman,
Isaac Myers,	George Wolf,
D. J. A. Melhorn,	Israel Flohr.

Nov. 26, 1866.

Wm. Blair & Son,

CARLISLE, PA.,

IMPORTERS OF

CHINA AND QUEENSWARE,

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS.

P. S.—The largest variety of the very best CONFECTIONARY kept constantly on hand, and sold below Philadelphia Prices.

TALLOW CANDLES made for our own sales, and sold below regular market rates.

SALT at Philadelphia prices with freight added.

Nov. 19, 1866. 3t

NEW GOODS.

GEORGE ARNOLD has now got up his fall stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, mostly of his own manufacture, consisting of Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

A large stock of CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, all of which will be sold cheap for cash. Call and see them.
Oct. 6, 1866.

Wanted.

A GOOD FARM.

ANY person having a good Farm for sale, and will take in part pay rent, one or more tracts of FIRST-RATE WESTERN LAND, well located, near Railroads, Schools, Churches, County Towns, &c., may find a purchaser by applying at this office.
June 18, 1866. tf

1866. If you have chapped hands, lips or rough skin, use the OLEIN, prepared by Dr. H. HORNER

QUEENSWARE, Notions, Dry Goods, &c., in great variety, at DUPHORN & HOFFMAN'S, north-east corner of the Square, Gettysburg, Pa.

Selected Poetry.

PLACING A DAUGHTER AT SCHOOL.

BY MOTTE HALL.

"I have brought my daughter to you to be taught everything."

Dear ma'am, I've called for the purpose
Of placing my daughter at school;
She's only thirteen, I assure you,
And remarkably easy to rule,
I'd have her to learn painting and music,
Gymnastics an l dancing, pray do,
Philosophy, grammar, and logic,
You'll teach her to read, of course, too.

I wish her to learn every study,
Mathematics are down on my plan,
But of figures she scarce has an inkling,
Pray instruct her in those if you can.
I'd have her taught Spanish and Latin,
Include in the language of France;
Never min l her very bad English,
Teach her that when you have a good chance.

On the harp she must be a proficient,
And play the guitar pretty soon,
And sing the last opera music,
Even though she can't turn a right tune.
You must see that her manners are finished,
That she moves with a Hebe-like grace;
For though she is l ame and one-sided,
That's nothing to do with the case.

Now to you I resign this young jewel,
And my words I would have you obey;
In six months you return her, dear madam,
Shining bright as an unclouded day.
She's no aptness, I grant you, for learning,
And her memory yet seems to halt;
But remember, if she's not accomplished,
It will certainly all be your fault.

Agricultural & Domestic.

LET THE HORSES ROLL.

Every person much accustomed to horses, will have noticed the alacrity with which they will seek a rolling place on being relieved from harness at the close of a warm day's labor. What particular benefit they derive from rolling in the sand we do not exactly know; but the horses understand it, else they would not indulge in that species of pastime. It may serve to allay an itching of the skin caused by perspiration, or the perforations of their great enemy, the flies. But whatever be the reason, an indulgence in this species of pleasurable exercise should be accorded them whenever their inclination prompts to the performance.—*Rural New Yorker.*

GEESE FATTENING.

To fatten geese, the *Irish Farmers' Gazette* says: Put up three or four into a darkened room, and give each bird one pound of oats daily, thrown on a pan of water. In fourteen days they will be found almost too fat. Never shut up less than two together, as they pine if left alone.

CELLARS.

Close up only when there is danger of freezing. Fruit should be kept at a uniformly low temperature—as low as it can be without injury. The changes that go on in ripening fruit generate heat and this should be borne in mind. They also cause the liberation of injurious gases and when fruit is stored in cellars under dwellings, ventilation should be provided. An opening into the flue of a chimney is as good as any other.

HINTS TO BUTTER MAKERS.

(Derived from experience.)—When cream is to be kept a few days or a week in warm weather, a teacupful of salt to a gallon of cream will help to keep it from spoiling. Put the salt into the first gathering of cream, or into the clean cream pot. Another item quite as important, is, to stir the cream frequently and thoroughly—once a day at least, twice or thrice is better. An ounce of salt to a pound of butter, after the buttermilk is out, is the rule of many good dairywomen who make butter for the Boston market. This is the minimum, I think. Some put 2 ounces to the pound. If to be packed it requires more salt than if put in rolls for immediate use.

MAKING PICKLES.

From an examination of a considerable number of the recipes most highly recommended, and those found most valuable in our own experience, it appears that almost all kinds of pickles keep far longer and are better if the first pickle be poured off after a week or two, and a new hot pickle be substituted.

PRESERVING MILK.

An easy way of preserving milk or cream sweet for a long time, or of removing the sourness when it has already come on, is to add to it a small quantity of common soda, perlash or magnesia, of the druggist shop. So it is said.

Choice Miscellany.

THE BRAIN IN SLEEP.

The principal evidence as to the state of the human brain in sleep is derived from the observation of a woman in Montpelier—a case well know and often quoted. She had lost a portion of the skull cap, and the brain and its membranes were exposed. When she was in deep or sound sleep the brain lay in the skull almost motionless; when she was dreaming it became elevated, and when her dreams, which she related on waking, were vivid or interesting, the brain was protruded through the cranial aperture. This condition has also been experimentally brought about and observed in animals, and the same result has been, namely, that in sleep the surface of the brain and its membranes became pale, the veins ceased to be distended, and only a few small vessels containing arterial blood were discernible.

THE BEST FUN.

"Now, boys, I'll tell you how we can have some fun," said Freddie B——, to his companions, who had assembled on a beautiful moonlight evening, for sliding, snow-balling, and fun generally.

"How?" "Where?" "What is it?" asked several eager voices all at once.

"I heard widow M—— tell a man a little while ago," replied Freddie, "that she would go over and sit up with a sick child to-night. She said she would be over about eight o'clock. Now, as soon as she is gone, let's us go and make a big snow man on her door step, so that when she comes back in the morning, she can not get into her house, without first knocking him over.

"Capital," "First rate," "Hoora," shouted some of the boys.

"See here," said Charlie N——, "I'll tell you the best fun."

"What is it?" again inquired several voices at once.

"Wait a while," said Charlie. "Who's got a wood saw?"

"I have," "So have I," "And I," answered three of the boys. "But what in the world do you want a wood saw for?"

"You shall see," replied Charlie. "It is almost eight o'clock now, so go and get your saws. You Freddie and Nathan, get each an axe, and I will get a shovel. Let us all be back here in fifteen minutes, and then I'll show you the fun."

The boys separated to go on their several errands, each wondering what the fun could be, and what possible use could be made of wood-saws and axes in their play. But Charlie was not only a great favorite with them all, but also an acknowledged leader, and they fully believed in him, and his promise. Their curiosity gave elasticity to their steps, and they were soon assembled.

"Now," said Charlie, "Mrs. M—— is gone, for I met her when I was coming back, so let's be off at once."

"But what are you going to do?" inquired several impatient members of the party.

"You shall see directly," replied the leader, as they approached the humble residence of Mrs. M——.

"Now, boys," said Charlie, "you see that pile of wood; a man hauled it here this afternoon, and I heard Mrs. M—— tell him unless she got some one to saw it to-night, she should have hardly anything to make a fire of in the morning. Now we can saw and split and pile wood just about as easy as we could build a great snow man, and when Mrs. M—— comes home from her watching, she will be full as much surprised to find her wood sawed, as she would to find a snow man on her doorsteps, and a great deal more pleasantly surprised too. What say you? Will you do it?"

One or two of the boys rather demurred at first. They didn't like to saw wood, they said. But the majority were in favor of Charlie's project, so they finally joined in, and went to work with a will.

"I'll go around to the back of the shed," said Charlie, "and crawl through the window and unfasten the door. Then we'll take turns in sawing, splitting and carrying in wood; and I want to pile it up real nice, and to shovel all the snow away from the door; and a good wide path, too, from the door to the street—won't it be fun, when she comes home and sees it?"

The boys began to appreciate the fun, for they felt that they were doing a good deed, and individually experienced that self satisfaction and joy which always result from well doing.

It was not a long or wearisome job for seven robust and healthy boys, to saw, split and pile up the poor widow's half cord of wood, and to shovel a good path. And when it was done, so great was their pleasure and satisfaction, that one of the boys who objected to work at first, proposed that they should go to a neighboring carpenter's shop—where plenty of shavings could be had for the carrying away—and each bring an armful of kindling wood. The proposition was readily acceded to, and this done, they repaired to their several homes, all of them more than satisfied with the "fun" of the evening. And next morning when the weary widow returned from watching by the sick-bed, and saw what was done, she was pleasantly surprised; and afterwards, when a neighbor, who had, unobserved, witnessed the labors of the boys, told how it was done, her fervent invocation—"God bless the boys!" of itself, if they could but have heard it, was an abundant reward for their labors.

Ah, boys and girls, the best fun is always found in doing something that is kind and useful. This is the deliberate opinion of a grey-headed old man; but if you doubt it in the least, just try it for yourselves, and be convinced.

"THEM THERE'S GEETH."

They tell a good story on the early appearance of Dr. Bethune in a church then located in the out-skirts of the city of Rochester. The edifice was placed in the centre of a large square or park, and, it being summer time, the open doors made the green aisle carpets appear like a continuation of the grassy lawn outside. At least so the matter appeared to a half dozen geese, who quietly walked into the church just as the preacher was closing a splendid passage of eloquence, and was quoting the lines: "Who are those arrayed in white?" &c. A green half grown country boy, who supposed the question so eloquently propounded required an answer, at once replied in a bashful lisp: "Them—them there's geeth." The wings of the young minister were thus abruptly clipped while he was aflight, and the ones "arrayed in white" were the only dignified individuals in the audience.

☞ "Put down that pickle!" The words are uttered hurriedly and harshly by the sergeant, to an ungracious private, who, carried away by his hungry passions, has snatched a pickle from the barrel. "And why should I put down the pickle?" queries the private mildly. "Put down that pickle!—that's all I want of you," returned the sergeant, determinedly. "Down it goes then!" he cried, and stuffing it into his mouth it quickly disappeared.

☞ At the table of one of the New York hotels, lately, a rough-spun individual was annoyed by the voracity of his nearest neighbor, who monopolized all the good things he could reach. After witnessing his operations for some time the blunt customer tapped the gormandizer on the shoulder, and said:

"Look a here, old fellow, I wouldn't advise you to go to Ohio right away."

"Why not?"

"Because they've got the hog cholera out there!"

Adam's Fall.—"Julius, can you tell me how Adam got out 'ob Eden?" said one darkey to another.

"Well, I spose he climed ober de fence."

"No, dat aint it."

"Well, den, he borrowed a wheel-barrow and walked out."

"No, sah."

"I gubs it up."

"Well, he got *snaked* out."

☞ A vagabond will hardly be able to find quarters anywhere, if he finds none in his pocket.

WESTERN SIMPLICITY.

Western simplicity—not greenness, but genuine candor of character—is to be seen in the following incident, furnished some time since by a western correspondent:

In a wild western neighborhood where the sound of a church-going bell had never been heard, notice was given that the Rev. Mr. A ——, a distinguished Presbyterian divine, would preach on a certain day.

The natives, who consisted mainly of those hardy pioneers who have preceded civilization, come to hear him. They had an indistinct idea that "preachin'" was something to be heard, and attended to hear it.

After services had begun, a raw-boned hunter, with rifle in hand, and all the accoutrements of the chase about him, entered and took the only vacant seat—a nail keg without either head. The current of the preacher's thoughts led him into a description of heaven and its inhabitants.

With great power he had drawn a picture of the habitation of the blessed, and was assigning each of the patriarchs, apostles and prophets his appropriate place. His Calvinistic tendencies led him to reserve the Apostle Paul for his climacteric. With his eyes fixed upon the highest point, and with an upward gesture that seemed to be directed to the loftiest altitude of the heavenly places, he said:

"And where, my brethren, shall we seat the great Apostle Paul?"

Then pausing, to give the imagination time to reach the elevation designed for the Apostle, he fixed his eyes upon our hero of the rifle. He, therefore, thinking the address personal, rose instantly, and then replied:

"If he can't do no better he can take my seat."

It is needless to say that that climax was never reached.

THE DEACON AND THE WASPS.

A worthy deacon in a town of Maine was remarkable for the facility with which he quoted Scripture on all occasions. The divine Word was ever at his tongue's end, and all the trivial as well as important occurrences of life furnished occasion for quoting the language of the Bible. What was better, however, the exemplary man always made his quotations the standard of action.

One hot day he was engaged in mowing with his hired man, who was leading off, the deacon following in his swath, conning his apt quotations, when the man suddenly sprang from his place, leaving his swath just in time to escape a wasp's nest.

"What is the matter?" hurriedly inquired the deacon.

"Wasps," was the laconic reply.

"Pooh!" said the deacon. "The wicked flee when no man pursueth, but the righteous are as bold as a lion," and taking the workman's swath he moved but a step when a swarm of brisk insects settled about his ears, and he was forced to retreat, with many a painful sting, and in great discomfiture.

"Ah!" shouted the other, with a chuckle—"The prudent man foreseeth the evil, and hideth himself, but the simple pass on and are punished."

The good deacon had found his equal in making applications of the sacred writings, and thereafter was not known to quote Scripture on all occasions.

CURIOUS RELATIONSHIP.

A European friend of mine related the following story: I married a widow who had a grown up daughter. My father visited our house very often, fell in love with my step-daughter, and married her. So my father became my son-in-law; and my step-daughter my mother, because she was my father's wife. Sometime after my wife had a son—he was my father's brother-in-law, and my uncle, for he was the brother of my step-mother.

My father's wife, that is, my step-daughter, had also a son, he was of course my brother, and in the meantime my grandchild, for he was the son of my father, and my daughter.

My wife was my grand-mother, because she was my mother's mother. I was my wife's husband and grand-child at the same time. And as the husband of a person's grand-mother is his grand-father, I was my own grand-father.

☞ An important event lately occurred in Georgia. One hundred and seventy emigrants landed there direct from Germany. It is confidently expected that these will soon be followed by a steady stream of foreign emigrants—not only from Germany, but from Ireland, and other parts of Europe. The period of usefulness of the negro is pretty nearly expired with the going down of slavery, because, under the Southern plan of working, darkey labor is not profitable if paid wages. Under the Yankee system, however, it can be made to pay, but it is hard on the "wool." Hence, while European emigrants are going into

THE MESSAGE.

THE PRESIDENT ADDRESSES TO HIS PO-PLE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

After a brief interval the Congress of the United States resumes its annual legislative labors. An all-wise and merciful Providence has abated the pestilence which visited our shores, leaving its calamitous traces upon some portions of our country. Peace, order, tranquility, and civil authority have been formally declared to exist throughout the whole of the United States. In all of the States civil authority has superseded the coercion of arms, and the people, by their voluntary action, are maintaining their governments in full activity and complete operation. The enforcement of the laws is no longer "obstructed in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings;" and the animosities engendered by the war are rapidly yielding to the beneficent influences of our free institutions, and to the kindly effects of unrestricted social and commercial intercourse. An entire restoration of fraternal feeling must be the earnest wish of every patriotic heart; and we will have accomplished our grandest national achievement when, forgetting the sad events of the past, and remembering only their instructive lessons, we resume our onward career as a free, prosperous, and united people.

In my message of the 4th of December, 1865, Congress was informed of the measures which had been instituted by the Executive with a view to the gradual restoration of the States in which the insurrection occurred to their relations with the General Government. Provisional Governors had been appointed, Conventions called, Governors elected, Legislatures assembled, and Senators and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States. Courts had been opened for the enforcement of laws long in abeyance. The blockade had been removed, custom-houses re-established, and the internal revenue laws put in force, in order that the people might contribute to the national income. Postal operations had been renewed, and efforts were being made to restore them to their former condition of efficiency. The States themselves had been asked to take part in the high function of amending the Constitution, and of thus sanctioning the extinction of African slavery as one of the legitimate results of our internecine struggle.

Having progressed thus far, the Executive Department found that it had accomplished nearly all that was within the scope of its constitutional authority. One thing, however, yet remained to be done before the work of restoration could be completed, and that was the admission to Congress of loyal Senators and Representatives from the States whose people had rebelled against the lawful authority of the General Government. This question devolved upon the respective Houses, which, by the Constitution, are made the judges of the elections, returns, and qualifications of their own members; and its consideration at once engaged the attention of Congress.

In the meantime, the Executive Department—no other plan having been proposed by Congress—continued its efforts to perfect, as far as was practicable, the restoration of the proper relations between the citizens of the respective States, the States, and the Federal Government, extending, from time to time, as the public interests seemed to require, the judicial, revenue, and postal systems of the country. With the advice and consent of the Senate, the necessary officers were appointed, and appropriations made by Congress for the payment of their salaries. The proposition to amend the Federal Constitution, so as to prevent the existence of slavery within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction, was ratified by the requisite number of States; and on the 18th day of December, 1865, it was officially declared to have become valid as a part of the Constitution of the United States. All of the States in which the insurrection had existed promptly amended their Constitutions, so as to make them conform to the great change thus effected in the organic law of the land; declared null and void all ordinances and laws of secession; repudiated all pretended debts and obligations created for the revolutionary purposes of the insurrection; and proceeded, in good faith, to the enactment of measures for the protection and amelioration of the condition of the colored race. Congress, however, yet hesitated to admit any of these States to representation; and it was not until towards the close of the eighth month of the session that an exception was made in favor of Tennessee, by the admission of her Senators and Representatives.

I deem it a subject of profound regret that Congress has thus far failed to admit to seats loyal Senators and Representatives from the other States, whose inhabitants, with those of Tennessee, had engaged in the rebellion. Ten States—more than one-fourth of the whole number—remain without representation; the seats of fifty members in the House of Representatives and of twenty members in the Senate are yet vacant—not by their own consent, not by a failure of election, but by the refusal of Congress to accept their credentials. Their admission, it is believed, would have accomplished much towards the renewal and strengthening of our relations as one people, and removed serious cause for discontent on the part of the inhabitants of those States. It would have accorded with the great principle enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, that no people ought to bear the burden of taxation, and yet be denied the right of representation. It would have been in consonance with the express provisions of the Constitution, that "each State shall have at least one Representative," and "that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate." These provisions were intended to secure to every State, and to the people of every State, the right of representation in each House of Congress; and so important was it deemed by the framers of the Constitution that the equality of the States in the Senate should be preserved, that not even by an amendment to the Constitution can any State, without its consent, be denied a voice in that branch of the National Legislature.

It is true, it has been assumed that the existence of the States was terminated by the rebellious acts of their inhabitants, and that the insurrection having been suppressed, they were thenceforward to be considered merely as conquered territories. The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Departments of the Government have, however, with great distinctness and uniform consistency, refused to sanction an assumption so incompatible with the nature of our republican system, and with the professed objects of the war. Throughout the recent legislation of Congress, the undeniable fact makes itself apparent, that these ten political communities are nothing less than States of this Union. At the very commencement of the rebellion, each House declared, with a unanimity as remarkable as it was significant, that the war was not "waged, upon our part, in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects" were "accomplished the war ought to cease." In some instances Senators were permitted to continue their legislative functions, while in other instances Representatives were elected and admitted to seats after their States had formally declared their right to withdraw from the Union, and were endeavoring to maintain that right by force of arms. All of the States whose people were in insurrection, as States, were included in the apportionment of the direct tax of twenty millions of dollars annually laid upon the United States by the act approved 5th August, 1861. Congress, by the act of March 4th, 1862, and by the apportionment of representation thereunder, also recognized their presence as States in the Union; and they have, for judicial purposes, been divided into districts, as States alone can be divided. The same recognition appears in the recent legislation in reference to Tennessee, which evidently rests upon the fact that the functions of the State were not destroyed by the rebellion, but merely suspended, and that principle is of course applicable to those States which, like Tennessee, attempted to renounce their places in the Union.

The action of the Executive Department of the Government upon this subject has been equally definite and uniform, and the purpose of the war was specially stated in the Proclamation issued by my predecessor on the 22nd day of September, 1862. It was then solemnly proclaimed and declared that "hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relations between the United States and each of the State and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed."

The recognition of the States by the Judicial Department of the Government has also been clear and conclusive in all proceedings affecting them as States, had in the Supreme, Circuit and District Courts.

In the admission of Senators and Representatives from any and all of the States, there can be no just ground of apprehension that persons who are disloyal will be clothed with the powers of legislation; for this could not happen when the Constitution and the laws are enforced by a vigilant and faithful Congress. Each house is made the "judge of the election returns, and qualifications of its own members," and may, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member." When a Senator or Representative presents his certificate of election, he may at once be admitted or rejected; or should there be any question as to his eligibility, his credentials may be referred for investigation to the appropriate committee. If admitted to a seat, it must be upon evidence satisfactory to the House of which he thus becomes a member, that he possesses the requisite Constitutional and legal qualifications. If refused admission as a member for want of due allegiance to the Government, and returned to his constituents, they are admonished that none but persons loyal to the United States will be allowed a voice in the Legislative Councils of the nation, and the political power and moral influence of Congress are thus effectively exerted in the interests of loyalty to the Government and fidelity to the Union. Upon this question, so vitally effecting the restoration of the Union and the permanency of our present form of government, my convictions, heretofore expressed, have undergone no change; but, on the contrary, their correctness has been confirmed by reflection and time. If the admission of loyal members to seats in the respective Houses of Congress was wise and expedient a year ago, it is no less wise and expedient now. If this anomalous condition is right now—if, in the exact condition of these States at the present time, it is lawful to exclude them from representation, I do not see that the question will be changed by the efflux of time. Ten years hence, if these States remain as they are, the right of representation will be no stronger—the right of exclusion will be no weaker.

The Constitution of the United States makes it the duty of the President to recommend to the consideration of Congress "such measures as he shall judge necessary or expedient." I know of no measure more imperatively demanded by every consideration of national interest, sound policy, and equal justice, than the admission of loyal members from the now unrepresented States. This would consummate the work of restoration, and exert a most salutary influence in the re-establishment of peace, harmony and fraternal feeling. It would tend greatly to renew the confidence of the American people in the vigor and stability of their institutions. It would bind us more closely together as a nation, and enable us to show to the world the inherent and recuperative power of a Government founded upon the will of the people, and established upon the principles of liberty, justice and intelligence. Our increased strength and enhanced prosperity would irrefragably demonstrate the fallacy of the arguments against free institutions drawn from our recent national disorders by the enemies of republican government. The admission of loyal members from the States now excluded from Congress, by allaying doubt and apprehension, would turn capital, now awaiting an opportunity for investment, into the channels of trade and industry. It would alleviate the present condition of those States, and, by inducing emigration, aid in the settlement of fertile regions now uncultivated, and lead to an increased production of those staples which have added so greatly to the wealth of the nation and the commerce of the world. New fields of enterprise would be opened to our progressive people, and soon the devastations of war would be repaired, and all traces of our domestic differences effaced from the minds of our countrymen.

In our efforts to preserve "the unity of Government which constitutes us one people," by restoring the States to the condition which they held prior to the rebellion, we should be cautious, lest, having rescued our nation from perils of threatened disintegration, we resort to consolidation, and in the end absolute despotism, as a remedy for the recurrence of similar troubles. The war having terminated, and with it all occasion for the exercise of powers of doubtful constitutionality, we should hasten to bring legislation within the boundaries prescribed by the Constitution, and to return to the ancient landmarks established by our fathers for the guidance of succeeding generations. "The Constitution which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be, in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way in which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation, for it is the customary weapon by which free Governments are destroyed." Washington spoke these words to his countrymen when, followed by their love and gratitude, he voluntarily retired from the cares of public life. "To keep in all things within the pale of our constitutional powers, and cherish the Federal Union as the only rock of safety," were prescribed by Jefferson as rules of action to endear to his "countrymen the true principles of their Constitution, and promote a union of sentiment and action equally auspicious to their happiness and safety." Jackson held that the action of the General Government should always be strictly confined to the sphere of its appropriate duties, and justly and forcibly urged that our Government is not to be maintained nor our Union preserved "by invasions of the rights and powers of the several States. In thus attempting to make our General Government strong, we make it weak. Its true strength consists in leaving individuals and States as much as possible to themselves; in making itself felt, not in its power, but in its beneficence; not in its control, but in its protection; not in binding the States more closely to the centre, but leaving each to move unobstructed in its proper constitutional orbit." These are the teachings of men whose deeds and services have made them illustrious, and who, long since withdrawn from scenes of life, have left to their country the rich legacy of their example, their wisdom, and their patriotism. Drawing fresh inspiration from their lessons, let us emulate them in love of country and respect for the Constitution and the laws.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury affords much information respecting the revenue and commerce of the country. His views upon the currency, and with reference to a proper adjustment of our revenue system, internal as well as import, are commended to the careful consideration of Congress. In my last annual message I expressed my general views upon these subjects. I need now only call attention to the necessity of carrying into every department of the Government a system of rigid accountability, thorough retrenchment, and wise economy. With no exceptional nor unusual expenditures the oppressive burdens of taxation can be lessened by such a modification of our revenue laws as will be consistent with the public faith, and the legitimate and necessary wants of the Government.

The report presents a much more satisfactory condition of our finances than one year ago the most sanguine could have anticipated. During the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1865, the last year of the war, the public debt was increased $941,982,537, and on the 31st of October, 1865, it amounted to $2,740,854,750. On the 31st day of October, 1866, it had been reduced to $2,561,310,096, the diminution, during a period of fourteen months, commencing September 1, 1865, and ending October 31, 1866, having been $296,379,565. In the last annual report on the state of the finances, it was estimated that during the three quarters of the fiscal year ending the 30th of June last, the debt would be increased $112,194,947. During that period, however, it was reduced $21,196,357, the receipts of the year having been $89,995,905 more, and the expenditures $200,520,235 less than the estimates. Nothing could more clearly indicate than these statements, the extent and availability of the national resources, and the rapidity and safety with which, under our form of government, great military and naval establishments can be disbanded, and expenses reduced from a war to a peace footing.

During the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1866, the receipts were $558,032,620, and the expenditures $520,750,910, leaving an available surplus of $37,181,680. It is estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1867, will be $475,061,386, and the expenditures will reach the sum of $316,428,078, leaving in the Treasury a surplus of $158,633,308. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to $436,000,000, and that the expenditures will be $350,247,641—showing an excess of $85,752,359 in favor of the government. These estimated receipts may be diminished by a reduction of excise and import duties; but after all necessary reductions shall have been made, the revenue of the present and of following years will doubtless be sufficient to cover all legitimate charges upon the Treasury, and leave a large annual surplus to be applied to the payment of the principal of the debt. There seems now to be no good reason why taxes may not be reduced as the country advances in population and wealth, and yet the debt be extinguished within the next quarter of a century.

The report of the Secretary of War furnishes valuable and important information in reference to the operations of his Department during the past year. Few volunteers now remain in the service, and they are being discharged as rapidly as they can be replaced by regular troops. The army has been promptly paid, carefully provided with medical treatment, well sheltered and subsisted, and is to be furnished with breech-loading small arms. The military strength of the nation has been unimpaired by the discharge of volunteers, the disposition of unserviceable or perishable stores, and the retrenchment of expenditures. Sufficient war material to meet any emergency has been retained, and, from the disbanded volunteers standing ready to respond to the national call, large armies can be rapidly organized, equipped, and concentrated. Fortifications on the coast and frontier have received, or are being prepared for more powerful armaments; lake surveys and harbor and river improvements are in course of energetic prosecution. Preparations have been made for the payment of the additional bounties authorized during the recent session of Congress, under such regulations as will protect the Government from fraud, and secure to the honorably discharged soldier the well-earned reward of his faithfulness and gallantry. More than six thousand maimed soldiers have received artificial limbs or other surgical apparatus; and forty-one national cemeteries, containing the remains of 164,526 Union soldiers, have already been established. The total estimates of military appropriations is $25,255,669.

It is stated in the report of the Secretary of the Navy that the naval forces at this time consist of two hundred and seventy-eight vessels, armed with two thousand three hundred and fifty-one guns. Of these, one hundred and fifteen vessels, carrying one thousand and twenty-nine guns, are in commisson, distributed chiefly among seven squadrons. The number of men in the service is thirteen thousand six hundred. Great activity and vigilance have been displayed by all the squadrons, and their movements have been judiciously and efficiently arranged in such manner as would best promote American commerce, and protect the rights and interests of our countrymen abroad. The vessels unemployed are undergoing repairs, or are laid up until their services may be required. Most of the iron-clad fleet is at League Island, in the vicinity of Philadelphia, a place which, until decisive action should be taken by Congress, was selected by the Secretary of the Navy as the most eligible location for that class of vessels. It is important that a suitable public station should be provided for the iron-clad fleet. It is intended that these vessels shall be in proper condition for any emergency, and it is desirable that the bill accepting League Island for naval purposes, which passed the House of Representatives at its last session, should receive final action at an early period, in order that there may be a suitable public station for this class of vessels, as well as a navy-yard of area sufficient for the wants of the service, on the Delaware river. The Naval Pension fund amounts to $11,750,000, having been increased $2,750,000 during the year. The expenditures of the Department for the fiscal year ending 30th June last were $43,324,526 and the estimates for the coming year amount to $23,768,435. Attention is invited to the condition of our seamen, and the importance of legislative measures for their relief and improvement. The suggestions in behalf of this deserving class of our fellow-citizens are earnestly recommended to the favorable attention of Congress.

The report of the Postmaster General presents a most satisfactory condition of the postal service, and submits recommendations which deserve the consideration of Congress. The revenues of the Department for the year ending June 30, 1866, were $14,386,986, and the expenditures $15,352,079, showing an excess of the latter of $965,093. In anticipation of this deficiency, however, a special appropriation was made by Congress in the act approved July 28, 1866. Including the standing appropriation of $700,000 for free mail matter, as a legitimate portion of the revenues yet remaining unexpended, the actual deficiency for the past year is only $265,093—a sum within $51,141 of the amount estimated in the annual report of 1864. The decrease of revenue compared with the previous year was one and one-fifth per cent., and the increase of expenditures, owing principally to the enlargement of the mail service in the South, was twelve per cent. On the 30th of June last there were in operation six thousand nine hundred and thirty mail routes, with an aggregate length of one hundred and eighty thousand nine hundred and twenty-one miles, an aggregate annual transportation of seventy-one million eight hundred and thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and fourteen miles, at an aggregate annual cost, including all expenditures, of $8,410,184. The length of railroad routes is thirty-two thousand and ninety-two miles, and the annual transportation thirty million six hundred and nine thousand four hundred and sixty-seven miles. The length of steamboat routes is fourteen thousand three hundred and forty-six miles, and the annual transportation three million four hundred and eleven thousand nine hundred and sixty-two miles. The mail service is rapidly increasing throughout the whole country, and its steady extension in the Southern States indicates their constantly improving condition. The growing importance of the foreign service also merits attention. The Post Office Department of Great Britain and our own have agreed upon a preliminary basis for a new Postal Convention, which it is believed will prove eminently beneficial to the commercial interests of the United States, inasmuch as it contemplates a reduction of the international letter postage to one-half the existing rates; a reduction of postage with all other countries to and from which correspondence is transmitted in the British mail, or in closed mails through the United Kingdom; the establishment of uniform and reasonable charges for the sea and territorial transmit of correspondence in closed mails; and an allowance to each Post Office Department of the right to use all mail communications established under the authority of the other for the despatch of correspondence, either in open or closed mails, on the same terms as those applicable to the inhabitants of the country providing the means of transportation.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior exhibits the condition of those branches of the public service which are committed to his supervision. During the last fiscal year 4,629,312 acres of public land was disposed of, 1,892,516 acres of which was entered under the Homestead act. The policy originally adopted relative to the public lands has undergone essential modifications. Immediate revenue, and not their rapid settlement, was the cardinal feature of our land system. Long experience and earnest discussion have resulted in the conviction that the early development of our agricultural resources, and the diffusion of an energetic population over our vast territory, are objects of far greater importance to the national growth and prosperity than the proceeds of the sale of the land to the highest bidder in open market. The pre-emption laws confer upon the pioneer who complies with the terms they impose the privilege of purchasing a limited portion of "unoffered lands" at the minimum price. The homestead enactments relieve the settler from the payment of purchase money, and secure him a permanent home, upon the condition of residence for a term of years. This liberal policy invites emigration from the Old, and from the more crowded portions of the New World. Its propitious results are undoubted, and will be more signally manifested when time shall have given to it a wider development.

Congress has made liberal grants of public land to corporations, in aid of the construction of railroads and other internal improvements. Should this policy hereafter prevail, more stringent provisions will be required to secure a faithful application of the fund. The title to the lands should not pass, by patent or otherwise, but remain in the Government and subject to its control until some portion of the road has been actually built. Portions of them might then, from time to time, be conveyed to the corporation, but never in a greater ratio to the whole quantity embraced by the grant than the completed parts bear to the entire length of the projected improvement. This restriction would not operate to the prejudice of any undertaking conceived in good faith and executed with reasonable energy, as it is the settled practice to withdraw from market the lands falling within the operation of such grants, and thus to exclude the inception of a subsequent adverse right. A breach of the conditions which Congress may deem proper to impose should work a forfeiture of claim to the lands so withdrawn but unconveyed, and of title to the lands conveyed which remain unsold.

Operations on the several lines of the Pacific Railroad have been prosecuted with unexampled vigor and success. Should no unforeseen cause of delay occur, it is confidently anticipated that this great thoroughfare will be completed before the expiration of the period designated by Congress.

During the last fiscal year the amount paid to pensioners, including the expenses of disbursement, was thirteen million four hundred and fifty-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-six dollars; and fifty thousand one hundred and seventy-seven names were added to the pension rolls. The entire number of pensioners June 30, 1866, was one hundred and twenty-six thousand seven hundred and twenty two. This fact furnishes melancholy and striking proof of the sacrifices made to vindicate the constitutional authority of the Federal Government, and to maintain inviolate the integrity of the Union.—They impose upon us corresponding obligations. It is estimated that thirty-three million dollars will be required to meet the exigencies of this branch of the service during the next fiscal year.

Treaties have been concluded with the Indians who, enticed into armed opposition to our Government at the outbreak of the rebellion, have unconditionally submitted to our authority and manifested an earnest desire for a renewal of friendly relations.

During the year ending September 30, 1866, eight thousand seven hundred and sixteen patents for useful inventions and designs were issued, and at that date the balance in the Treasury to the credit of the Patent fund was two hundred and twenty-eight thousand two hundred and ninety-seven dollars.

As a subject upon which depends an immense amount of the production and commerce of the country, I recommend to Congress such legislation as may be necessary for the preservation of the levees of the Mississippi river.—It is a matter of National importance that early steps should be taken not only to add to the efficiency of these barriers against destructive inundations, but for the removal of all obstructions to the free and safe navigation of that great channel of trade and commerce.

The District of Columbia, under existing laws, is not entitled to that representation in the National Councils which, from our earliest history, has been uniformly accorded to each Territory established from time to time within our limits. It maintains peculiar relations to Congress, to whom the Constitution has granted the power of exercising exclusive legislation over the seat of government. Our fellow citizens residing in the District, whose interests are confided to the special guardianship of Congress, exceed in number the population of several of our Territories, and no just reason is perceived why a delegate of their choice should not be admitted to a seat in the House of Representatives. No mode seems so appropriate and effectual of enabling them to make known their peculiar condition and wants, and of securing the local legislation adapted to them. I therefore recommend the passage of a law authorizing the electors of the District of Columbia to choose a delegate, to be allowed the same rights and privileges as a delegate representing a Territory. The increasing enterprise and rapid progress of improvement in the District are highly gratifying, and I trust that the efforts of the municipal authorities to promote the prosperity of the national metropolis will receive the efficient and generous co-operation of Congress.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture reviews the operations of his Department during the past year, and asks the aid of Congress in its efforts to encourage those States which, scourged by war, are now earnestly engaged in the reorganization of domestic industry.

It is a subject of congratulation that no foreign combinations against our domestic peace and safety, or our legitimate influence among the nations, have been formed or attempted.—While sentiments of reconciliation, loyalty and patriotism have increased at home, a more just consideration of our national character and rights has been manifested by foreign nations.

The entire success of the Atlantic Telegraph between the coast of Ireland and the Province of Newfoundland, is an achievement which has been justly celebrated in both hemispheres as the opening of an era in the progress of civilization. There is reason to expect that equal success will attend, and even greater results follow the enterprise for connecting the two Continents through the Pacific Ocean by the projected line of telegraph between Kamschatka and the Russian possessions in America.

The resolution of Congress protesting against pardons by foreign Governments of persons convicted of infamous offences, on condition of emigration to our country, has been communicated to the States with which we maintain intercourse, and the practice, so justly the subject of complaint on our part, has not been renewed.

The congratulations of Congress to the Emperor of Russia, upon his escape from attempted assassination, has been presented to that humane and enlightened ruler, and received by him with expressions of grateful appreciation.

The Executive, warned of an attempt by Spanish-American adventurers to induce the emigration of freedmen of the United States to a foreign country, protested against the project as one which, if consummated, would reduce them to a bondage even more oppressive than that from which they have just been relieved. Assurance has been received from the Government of the State in which the plan was matured, that the proceeding will meet neither its encouragement nor approval. It is a question worthy of your consideration, whether our laws upon this subject are adequate to the prevention or punishment of the crime thus meditated.

In the month of April last, as Congress is aware, a friendly arrangement was made between the Emperor of France, and the President of the United States for the withdrawal of the French expeditionary military forces. This withdrawal was to be effected in three detachments, the first of which, it was understood, would leave Mexico in November, now past; the second in March next, and the third and last in November, 1867. Immediately upon the completion of the evacuation, the French Government was to assume the same attitude of non-intervention in regard to Mexico, as is held by the Government of the United States. Repeated assurances have been given by the Emperor, since that agreement, that he would complete the promised evacuation within the period mentioned, or sooner.

It was reasonably expected that the proceedings thus contemplated would produce a crisis of great political interest in the Republic of Mexico. The newly appointed Minister of the United States, Mr. Campbell, was therefore sent forward, on the 9th day of November last, to assume his proper functions as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to that Republic. It was also thought expedient that he should be attended in the vicinity of Mexico by the Lieutenant General of the Army of the United States, with the view of obtaining such information as might be important to determine the course to be pursued by the United States in re-establishing and maintaining necessary and proper intercourse with the Republic of Mexico. Deeply interested in the cause of liberty and humanity, it seemed an obvious duty on our part to exercise whatever influence we possessed for the restoration and permanent establishment in that country of a domestic and republican form of government.

Such was the condition of affairs in regard to Mexico, when, on the 22d of November last, official information was received from Paris that the Emperor of France had some time before decided not to withdraw a detachment of his forces in the month of November past, according to engagement, but that this decision was made with the purpose of withdrawing the whole of those forces in the ensuing spring. Of this determination, however, the United States had not received any notice or intimation; and, so soon as the information was received by the Government, care was taken to make known its dissent to the Emperor of France.

I cannot forego the hope that France will reconsider the subject, and adopt some resolution in regard to the evacuation of Mexico which will conform as nearly as practicable with the existing engagement, and thus meet the just expectations of the United States.—The papers relating to the subject will be laid before you. It is believed that with the evacuation of Mexico by the expeditionary forces, no subject for serious differences between France and the United States would remain.—The expressions of the Emperor and people of France warrant a hope that the traditionary friendship between the two countries might in that case be removed and permanently restored.

A claim of a citizen of the United States for indemnity for spoliations committed on the high seas by the French authorities, in the exercise of a belligerent power against Mexico, has been met by the Government of France with a proposition to defer settlement until a mutual convention for the adjustment of all claims of citizens and subjects of both countries, arising out of the recent wars on this Continent, shall be agreed upon by the two countries. The suggestion is not deemed unreasonable, but it belongs to Congress to direct the manner in which claims for indemnity by foreigners, as well as by citizens of the United States, arising out of the late civil war, shall be adjudicated and determined. I have no doubt that the subject of all such claims will engage your attention at a convenient and proper time.

It is a matter of regret that no considerable advance has been made towards the adjustment of the differences between the United States and Great Britain, arising out of the depredations upon our national commerce and other trespasses committed during our civil war by British subjects, in violation of international law and treaty obligations. The delay, however, may be believed to have resulted in no small degree from the domestic situation of Great Britain. An entire change of ministry occurred in that country during the last session of Parliament. The attention of the new ministry was called to the subject at an early day, and there is some reason to expect that it will now be considered in a becoming and friendly spirit. The importance of an early disposition of the question cannot be exaggerated.—Whatever might be the wishes of the two Governments, it is manifest that good will and friendship between the two countries cannot be established until a reciprocity, in the practice of good faith and neutrality, shall be restored between the respective nations.

On the 6th of June last, in violation of our neutrality laws, a military expedition against the British North American Colonies was projected and attempted to be carried on within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States. In obedience to the obligation imposed upon the Executive by the Constitution, to see that the laws are faithfully executed, all citizens were warned, by proclamation against taking part in or aiding such unlawful proceedings, and the proper civil, military and naval officers were directed to take all necessary measures for the enforcement of the laws.—The expedition failed, but it has not been without its painful consequences. Some of our citizens who, it was alleged, were engaged in the expedition, were captured, and have been brought to trial, as for a capital offence, in the Province of Canada. Judgment and sentence of death have been pronounced against some, while others have been acquitted. Fully believing in the maxim of Government, that severity of civil punishment for misguided persons who have engaged in revolutionary attempts which have disastrously failed, is unsound and unwise, such representations have been made to the British Government in behalf of the convicted persons, as being sustained by an enlightened and humane judgement, will, it is hoped, induce in their cases an exercise of clemency, and a judicious amnesty to all who were engaged in the movement. Counsel has been employed by the Government to defend citizens of the United States on trial for capital offences in Canada; and a discontinuance of the prosecutions which were instituted in the courts of the United States against those who took part in the expedition has been directed.

I have regarded the expedition as not only political in its nature, but as also, in a great measure, foreign from the United States in its causes, character, and objects. The attempt was understood to be made in sympathy with an insurgent party in Ireland, and, by striking at a British Province on this Continent, was designed to aid in obtaining redress for political grievances which it was assumed, the people of Ireland had suffered at the hands of the British Government at during a period of several centuries. The persons engaged in it were chiefly natives of that country, some of whom had, while others had not, become citizens of the United States under our general laws of naturalization. Complaint of misgovernment in Ireland continually engages the attention of the British nation, and so great an agitation is now prevailing in Ireland that the British Government have deemed it necessary to suspend the writ of HABEAS CORPUS in that country. These circumstances must necessarily modify the opinion which we might otherwise have entertained in regard to an expedition expressly prohibited by our neutrality laws. So long as these laws remain upon our statute books, they should be faithfully executed; and if they operate harshly, unjustly, or oppressively, Congress alone can apply the remedy, by their modification or repeal.

Political and commercial interests of the United States are not unlikely to be affected in some degree by events which are transpiring in the eastern regions of Europe, and the time seems to have come when our Government ought to have a proper diplomatic representation in Greece.

This Government has claimed for all persons not convicted, or accused, or suspected of any crime, an absolute political right of self-expatriation, and a choice of new national allegiance. Most of the European States have dissented from this principle, and have claimed the right to hold such of their subjects as have immigrated to and been naturalized in the United States, and afterwards returned on transient visits to their native countries, to the performance of military service in like manner as resident subjects. Complaints arising from the claim in this respect made by foreign States, have heretofore been matters of controversy between the United States and some of the European powers, and the irritation consequent upon the failure to settle this question increased during the war in which Prussia, Italy, and Austria were recently engaged. While Great Britain has never acknowledged the right of expatriation, she has not practically insisted upon it. France has been equally forbearing; Prussia has proposed a compromise, which, although evincing increased liberality, has not been accepted by the United States. Peace is now prevailing everywhere in Europe, and the present seems to be a favorable time for an assertion by Congress of the principle, so long maintained by the Executive Department, that naturalization by one State fully exempts the native born subject of any other State from the performance of military service under any foreign Government, so long as he does not voluntarily renounce its rights and benefits.

In the performance of a duty imposed upon me by the Constitution, I have thus submitted to the Representatives of the States and of the people such information of our domestic and foreign affairs as the public interests seem to require. Our Government is now undergoing its most trying ordeal, and my earnest prayer is, that the peril may be successfully and finally passed, without impairing its original strength and symmetry. The interests of the nation are best to be promoted by the revival of fraternal relations, the complete obliteration of our past differences, and the re-inauguration of all the pursuits of peace. Directing our efforts to the early accomplishment of these great ends, let us endeavor to preserve harmony between the co-ordinate departments of the Government, that each in its proper sphere may cordially co-operate with the other in securing the maintenance of the Constitution, the preservation of the Union, and the perpetuity of our free institutions.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, Dec. 3, 1866.

Special Notice Column.

Allcock's Porous Plasters.

LAME BACK.

New York, Nov. 23, 1859.

T. ALLCOCK & Co.—Gentlemen: I lately suffered severely from a weakness in my back. Having heard your plasters much recommended for cases of this kind, I procured one, and the result was all I could desire. A single plaster cured me in a week.

Yours respectfully,

J. G. BRIGGS,

Proprietor of the Brandreth House.

CURE OF CRICK IN THE BACK, AND LUMBAGO.

Lyons, N. Y., July 4, 1862.

Messrs. ALLCOCK & Co.: Please send me a dollar's worth of your plasters. They have cured me of a crick in my back, which has troubled me for some time, and now my father is going to try them for difficulty about his heart.

L. H. SHERWOOD.

Dr. Green, No. 83 Broadway, New York, informs us he sold, on Monday, June 24d, 1862, two plasters to a young woman suffering very severely from lumbago. On Thursday she called to get two more for a friend, and then stated how the two she had purchased on Monday had relieved her immediately after putting them on, and cured her in two days of a most distressing pain in her back and loins.

Sold by all Druggists. [Dec. 3. 1m

A Life Saved.

Much has been said, and volumes could be written on the serious effects attendant upon the Bowels, Death may suddenly follow, or Heart, Liver and tedious Illness. There is one certain way in which to obviate all this. Purchase, and always use, as a medicament, RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS, effectual in every trial, purgative in form, but mild in their course. For all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fevers, Piles, and Internal derangements, they are considered most effective and give great satisfaction. They are a vegetable substitute for mercury, are tasteless (being coated with gum), and their effect in thousands of instances has been—a life saved. The long-tested and well-established Radway's Regulating Pills, in their purity, prop rties, and successes, stand undisputed the most efficacious aperient, best and mildest purgative extant.

Sold by Druggists. Price 25 cents per box.

Dec. 3, 1866. 2w

To owners of Horses and Cattle.

Tobias' Derby Condition Powders are warranted superior to any others, or no pay, for the cure of Distemper, Worms, Bots, Coughs, Hide-bound, Colds, &c., in Horses; and Colds, Coughs, Loss of Milk, Black Tongue, Horn Distemper, &c., in Cattle. These Powders were formerly put up by Simpson I. Tobias, son of Dr. Tobias, and since his death, the demand has been so great for them, that Dr. Tobias has continued to manufacture them. They are perfectly safe and innocent; no need of stopping the working of your animals. Try or increase the appetite, give a fine coat, cleanse the stomach and urinary organs; also increase the milk of cows. Try them, and you will never be without them. Hiram Woodruff, the celebrated trainer of trotting horses, has used them for years, and recommends them to his friends. Col. Pablo P. Bush, of the Jerome Race Course, Fordham, N. Y., would not use them until he was told of what they are composed, since which he is never without them. He has over 20 running horses in his charge, and for the last three years has used no other medicine for them. He has kindly permitted me to refer any one to him. Over 1,000 other references can be seen at the depot. Sold by Druggists and Saddlers. Price 25 cents per box.; Depot, 56 Cortlandt Street, New York. [Nov. 19, 1866. 7w

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, as he, send information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription FREE by return mail, will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,

Williamsburg, Kings co., New York.

Mar. 5, 1866. 1y

The Great English Remedy.

Protected by royal letters patent.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS. Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous complaints to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excesses and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

To Married Ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

CAUTION.—These Pills should not be taken by Females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sold by all Druggists. Price One Dollar, per bottle.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—If the fate of every valuable Medicine to be counterfeited. Be cautious, therefore, and see that the letters "T. & M." are blown in the bottle, and that each wrapper bears the FAC SIMILES of the signatures of I. C. BALDWIN & CO., and JOB MOSES. Without which none are genuine.

N. B.—One Dollar, with Eighteen cents for Postage, enclosed to any auth rized Agent for the United States and British Dominions.

JOB MOSES, 27 Cortlandt Street, New York, will insure a bottle containing fifty Pills, by return mail, securely sealed from all observation.

Dec. 18, 1865. 1y

Ayer's Pills.

Are you sick, feeble and complaining? Are you out of order with your system deranged and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the precursors to serious illness. Some bit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the foul disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and deranges its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and their surrounding organs, causing general aggravation, suffering and derangement. While in this condition, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint is also true in many of the deep seated and dangerous disorders. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure

The Compiler.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Monday Morning, Dec. 10, 1866.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The message of President Johnson is a document which will commend itself so universally to all right-thinking men in the nation, that we feel there is no need for us to make any extended comment upon it. It will be read by the whole mass of the American people. They will understand it and appreciate it. It is a calm and dignified State paper, admirably drawn and couched in the most fitting terms. There is no backing down in it. Convinced of the correctness of his views in regard to the restoration of the South, and assured that his way is the way of safety for this nation, President Johnson adheres to his policy and again urges Congress to adopt it. Having done this he throws the responsibility upon that body, and stands prepared to use every energy he possesses, to aid in a speedy and complete restoration of the Union.

The summary of the reports of the several heads of departments is admirable, and will furnish to the mass of readers all they desire.

His statement of our relations with foreign governments is clear and satisfactory, and he will be sustained by the masses in the views he puts forth.

Taken as a whole, the Message will compare very favorably with any similar document which has preceded it.

LAYING DOWN A PROGRAMME.

The Radicals in Congress have promptly taken extreme ground. The first matter of business transacted in the Senate was the calling up of the bill to enfranchise the negroes in the District of Columbia. It was done by Sumner, and there is no reason to doubt that it will be passed. President Johnson will veto it, but the Radicals can pass it over his veto by a majority of two-thirds.

In the House the first act of the Radical majority was to repeal the 13th section of the act of July 17th, 1862, which authorized the President to grant pardon and amnesty to persons who took part in the rebellion. That means war against the whole white population of the South. Thaddeus Stevens, after offering a gratuitous insult to the President, by moving to postpone the reading of the annual message, introduced a bill to regulate removals from office. To confer the right of suffrage upon the negroes with the hope that they may be enabled to continue in power through their votes, and to prevent any of their creatures from being removed from office in the meantime, is the programme laid down on the first day of the session by a majority of the Radicals in Congress. From the proceedings of Monday we may learn what other days will be like.

A BLACK AFFAIR.

A special despatch from Washington to the *Age* says that on Monday afternoon quite a large procession, with banners and music, arrived at the east front of the Capitol, awaiting the adjournment of the two houses, in order to welcome back the Radical Senators and Representatives to the national metropolis. The procession and attending crowd were composed almost *exclusively of negroes*; not one in a hundred of those present were *white*. Altogether, it was the *blackest* affair ever witnessed in the District of Columbia.

This negro equality business, which the Radical leaders are now so shamelessly thrusting upon the American people, is enough to disgust the civilized world. Can *white men* much longer tolerate it?

☞On Monday, the House voted, by a large majority, to repeal that section of the treason and confiscation act which authorizes the President to pardon the rebels by a proclamation of amnesty. But it is all one whether that section stands or is repealed. It was mere surplusage when it was enacted. The President possesses the power by the Constitution, and no act of Congress can repeal a clause of the Constitution. President Johnson deemed this point so clear, that he would not even seem to imply a doubt by anticipating and heading off this action of Congress, which he might have done by a complete amnesty before the beginning of the session. There is no court of justice which will not regard the President's pardon as a bar to a prosecution, just as all the courts always did before that superfluous permission was passed.

☞In the House, on Monday, Mr. Kelley, of Philadelphia, introduced a bill for reorganizing the Internal Revenue Department, and vesting the appointment of the Chief Commissioner in the Supreme Court of the United States. This is dangerous and revolutionary in a double aspect. First, as a continuation of the plot to render the President powerless to thwart the schemes of a political faction; and, second, as a deliberate plan to make the Supreme Court a partisan body and thus infuse into its decisions the same spirit of narrow and selfish bigotry and intolerance which distinguishes the acts, measures, and policy of the Radical party of the country.

☞The honor and welfare of our country demand peace. But the Radicals are determined that peace shall not come. They mean to agitate, to inflame the passions of the people, and at the same time to adopt such measures as will fasten the chains of Radical rule upon the masses, North and South. That this is their purpose is evident from the measures proposed on the opening of the present session of Congress, and the people should watch the acts and votes of their representatives. The material interests of the country, united with the patriotic impulses of the masses, may impede the march of the Radical column until the "sober second thought" of the nation can have time to operate, and in the meantime the Democratic party, in and out of Congress, will continue to uphold the Constitution, the rights of the States, the principle of fair representation, and the perpetuity of a republican form of government, against all opposition.—*Age.*

☞As long as men smell of whisky and tobacco, the women have a right to defend themselves with musk.

TOWN AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

☞Hon. A. J. Glossbrenner has our thanks for Congressional favors.

SPECIAL COURT.—The following civil suits were disposed of at the Special Court last week—that of Peter Diehl against the Adams County Fire Insurance Company occupying nearly four days.

Herman M. Fetter vs. Henry Dysert. Summons in assumpsit to recover book account on promise to pay the debt of another person. A jury being about to be called, Plaintiff suffered a non-suit.

Charles Wharton and Mary M. Wharton vs. Samuel Wolf. Trespass for selling goods on fi. fa. A jury being ordered to be called, the Plaintiffs suffered a non-suit.

Peter Diehl vs. The Adams County Fire Insurance Company. Summons in covenant on policy of insurance. The Defence claimed that Plaintiff had forfeited his policy by allowing the erection of steam works in the tannery after the policy was issued. Verdict for Plaintiff for $1,212 49.

Jeremiah Kohler vs. Wm. Duttera, Alexander Dehave and John May. Summons in ejectment for tract of land containing about 80 acres, in Germany township, Adams county. Verdict for Plaintiff for same. We understand that the matter had been previously arranged by the parties—and that by said arrangement Wm. Duttera retains the farm.

SALES.—Cornelius Daugherty has sold his property, in Cumberland township, to Robert Newman—19 acres, for $1,200.

Jesse Cline has sold his farm, in Huntington township, to Mr. Knaub, of York county—about 170 acres, for $8,500, cash.

Daniel Cashman, as Administrator, has sold the farm of George Cashman, deceased, in Straban township, to Amos Cashman—about 100 acres, at $39 per acre, cash.

R. C. McKinney has sold his farm, in Mountjoy township, to John Maring, for $3,500—about 86 acres.

John Horner has sold Mr. Maring 35 acres of land, at the rate of $40 per acre.

Henry Bishop has sold his property, in this place, to Josiah Sefton, for $800.

Jacob Bepner has purchased the property of Samuel Little—adjoining this borough—8 acres, for $900.

RE-ORGANIZED.—The Franklin Literary Association of Mummasburg has re-organized for the winter, for mental improvement, the exercises to consist in Readings, Declamations, Orations, Essays and Debates.

The following are the officers: President, John H. Stahle; Recording Secretary, C. H. Fulweiler; Corresponding Secretary, P. D. W. Hankey; Treasurer, Wm. Russell; Executive Committee, E. W. Stahle, A. E. Hartman, O. T. Hartzel, David F. Starry and John F. Hartman.

The Society purpose holding their Sixth Annual Exhibition on the 29th (Saturday evening) of December inst.

ANNIVERSARY AND CONCERT.—We understand that the Sabbath School of Christ Church (Lutheran) are making arrangements for an interesting and attractive Anniversary, to be held on Thursday evening next, the 13th inst. The exercises will consist of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Class Offerings, Addresses, &c. Admission 25 cents—the proceeds to be applied to the Library of the School. Tickets, of which a limited number will be issued, can be had at the Post-office, and the stores of A. D. Buehler and Fahnestock Brothers.

CHRISTMAS DINNER.—The ladies of Gettysburg are engaged in preparations for a Christmas Dinner to the Orphans at the Homestead. The town has been canvassed, and the ladies now ask their country friends to contribute also, and would be glad to receive turkies, chickens, geese, ducks, butter, eggs, apples, cabbage, potatoes, with fruit of all kinds, or anything else that may be useful on the occasion. Articles will be thankfully received at the room of G. J. Tyson, opposite the old Bank.

THE HOLIDAYS.—E. H. Minnigh & Bro., in Chambersburg street, opposite the College Church, have laid in a large stock of goods intended for the Holidays, and invite the attention of the public thereto. It embraces, of course, all sorts of confections, fruits, nuts, &c., with an almost endless variety of toys. They have something to please the thousand different tastes of the little ones, with an assortment which they flatter themselves will be attractive to grown up folks. Give them a call. Their goods cannot but give satisfaction, whilst their prices are much lower than last year, and must be equally satisfactory.

Teachers desiring to make presents to their schools, as well as the trade, will be accommodated at the lowest possible figures. 4t

HANOVER ITEMS.—An unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the safe of the Hanover Branch Railroad Company on Wednesday night week. The process of "boring" had been commenced, but was abandoned for some reason, probably the wearing out of the drill.

Mrs. Rather, of Harrisburg, on a visit to Hanover, had her pocket picked at the depot. Miss Harris, the telegraph operator, had a small sum of money stolen from her. A quantity of valuable leather was taken from the tan-yard of Mr. George Forney. And an attempt was made to enter and rob the book store of Messrs. Albright & Trone.

A barn belonging to Mr. Jacob Stine, was destroyed by fire, last evening a week, involving a loss of about $500. The fire is supposed to have been caused by some small boys, who were seen playing about the barn a short time previous.

REVIVAL.—We understand that quite a spirited revival is in progress at the Pines Church, (Lutheran) near New Chester, Adams county.

After the Spoils.—The *N. Y. Herald* thinks "it is very likely that Ben Butler and his fellow Jacobins would be glad to drive Congress into some course of action calculated to disturb the peace of the country. Out of the national turmoil they have already contrived to gather a golden harvest, as some men manage to plunder during a conflagration."

☞"My lad," said a lady to a boy carrying a mail bag, "are you a-mail boy?" "Yer doesn't think I am a female boy, does yer?"

THE LASH FAILS FOR ONCE.

For once "Old Thad's" lash failed to drive the flock of Radicals in the House. His attempts to prevent the reading of the President's Message in that body were indecently persistent. First he moved that the House adjourn, without hearing the message read, saying he had no notion of waiting to hear it after it had been sent all over the country. On that motion the yeas and nays were called, and one ferocious representation was voted down. Immediately thereafter he moved to postpone its reading. Again he had to succumb. When the clerk was about half through with the reading he again moved to adjourn, but found that even the malignant crew about him had some little sense of decency left. The lash failed on the first day of the Session. We will see whether it will prove to have greater compelling power in the future.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

Henry Ward Beecher in 1841.—The following resolution of Henry Ward Beecher was offered in New York on the 2d day of May, 1841:

"*Resolved*, That it is the duty of Abolitionists, South and North, to agitate and reagitate until they effect the overthrow of the Federal Constitution, and effect the dissolving of the *American Union*."

☞John H. Surratt has been arrested in Egypt, and is on the way to the United States. He is charged with having been concerned in the assassination of President Lincoln.

☞An Irish washerwoman in Calaveras County, California, who was obliged to take a share in a newly discovered mine in payment for services, her employer being unable to pay in money, now derives an income of $10,000 a year from it.

☞A young man in London was severely burned by a substance which he says was a falling meteor, but the London *Advertiser*, which tells the story, is somewhat skeptical.

☞The vote of New York State is 13,000 less than the vote of 1864. The poll of Pennsylvania is about 21,000 more than in 1864.

☞How to ruin your constitution—Keep tinkering at it.

☞Honesty is the best policy of insurance against fire in the next world.

☞What is the greatest curiosity in the world? A woman's.

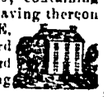
Established in 1845.

HENRY W. OVERMAN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
DEALER IN LEATHER,
No. 14 South Third Street, Philadelphia.
☞Consignments solicited.
Dec. 10, 1866. 1y*

Public Sale.

ON SATURDAY, THE 29TH OF DECEMBER INST., in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, the subscriber, Administrator of the estate of John Cassatt, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, the Real Estate of said decedent, consisting of

A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Straban township, Adams county, one mile and a half east of Hunterstown, adjoining lands of Jacob Cassatt, John Shull, and others, containing FOUR ACRES, more or less, having thereon a Two-story LOG HOUSE, Frame Stable, a Young Orchard of choice Apples, Peaches, and Cherries, with an excellent spring of water.



Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by
JOHN F. FELTY, Adm'r.
By the Court—JAMES J. FINK, Clerk.
Dec. 10, 1866. ts

Great Reduction

IN PRICES OF
DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c.,
AT J. C. ZOUCK & SON'S, NEW OXFORD, PA.

We have just returned from the city, where we bought a very large and well selected stock of all kinds of goods, suitable in our line, under

THE LATE DECLINE.

Our stock consists in part of FRENCH MERINOES, FRENCH COBOURGS, Delaines, Calicoes, Plaids, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins; a large assortment of Black, Brown and Plaid all-wool Double SHAWLS, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Gloves, &c.

MEN'S WEAR, consisting in part of Broad and Beaver Cloths, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Cassinets, Plain and Fancy Flannels, Under-shirts and Drawers, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS, Driving and Buckskin Gloves

A complete assortment of GROCERIES, at low rates.

HARDWARE, such as Tire Iron, Spring, Shear, Blister and Cast Steels, Horse Shoes, Horse-shoe Bar, Nail Rods, Hammered Iron, Nails, Spikes, Spovels and Forks, Door Locks, Pad Locks, Latches, Hinges and Screws. Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, &c.

CHINA AND QUEENSWARE, by the set.

Thankful for past patronage, we hope to merit the same in the future.

J. C. ZOUCK & SON.

New Oxford, Dec. 10, 1866. 3m

Notice.

THE Adams County Agricultural Society will meet at the Bendersville School House, on SATURDAY, the 15th inst., to consider the propriety of altering the By-Laws. To meet at 2 o'clock. All the members are invited to attend. By order,
WM. B. WILSON, Sec'y.
Dec. 10, 1866. td

Notice.

THE Adams County Agricultural Society will meet at the Bendersville School House, on the first MONDAY in January, 1867, to elect officers for the ensuing year. Between the hours of 2 and 4, P. M. By order,
WM. B. WILSON, Sec'y.
Dec. 10, 1866. td

Notice.

HERBERT McGLAUGHLIN'S ESTATE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Herbert McGlaughlin, late of Hamiltonban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. JAMES H. MARSHALL,
Nov. 12, 1866. Administrator.

Notice.

JACOB SHELLAMAN'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Shellaman, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Butler township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. JONAS B. ORNER, Adm'r.
Nov. 5, 1866. 6t

Notice.

THE term of office of the undersigned being about to expire, he hereby gives notice to all persons interested that he will expect all fees for Guardian Appointments, Confirmation of Sales of Real Estate, Inquisitions, &c., to be paid by the January Term of Court, after which time they will be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection.
JAMES J. FINK,
Nov. 26, 1866. 3t Clerk of Courts.

Philip Redding,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, will be at his office, (at his residence,) in Cumberland township, on Tuesday and Friday of each week, to give his attention to Justice's business. [Dec. 3, 1866. 4m

Public Sale.

ON MONDAY, the 24th day of DECEMBER next, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, within one mile of Arendtsville, adjoining lands of Henry Wildesin, Michael Schlosser, and others, containing 22 ACRES, more or less, having thereon erected a comfortable one and a half story LOG HOUSE, Cooper Shop, Log Barn, Carriage House, Spring House, Wood House, Hog Pen, &c.; there is a never-failing spring and a variety of choice fruit on the premises. About 4 acres are in Timber, and the cleared land has been well limed.

Also, a TRACT OF TIMBERLAND, adjoining the above, containing 11½ Acres, more or less, covered with choice chesnut, chesnut-oak, hickory, and other timber.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by
GEORGE HOLLEBAUGH.
Dec. 3, 1866. ts

Assistant Assessors

FOR ADAMS COUNTY.—Assessor Coffroth has made the following Assessment Divisions for the county of Adams, and the following persons have been appointed Assistant Assessors:

Division No. 1.—Gettysburg borough, Cumberland, Straban, Mountjoy and Butler townships. J. C. NEELY, Assistant Assessor, P. O. Gettysburg, Pa.

Division No. 2.—Menallen, Franklin, Hamiltonban, Liberty, Highland and Freedom townships. CHARLES F. HINKLE, Assistant Assessor, P. O. Fairfield, Pa.

Division No. 4.—Huntington, Latimore, Tyrone, Hamilton and Reading townships. THOMAS G. NEELY, Assistant Assessor, P. O. York Sulphur Springs, Pa.

Division No. 5.—Germany, Union, Conowago, Oxford, Berwick and Mountpleasant townships, and Littlestown and Berwick boroughs. GEORGE STONESIFER, Assistant Assessor, P. O. Littlestown, Pa.
Nov. 26, 1866. 4t

Register's Notices.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts herein after mentioned will be presented at the Orphan's Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of DECEMBER, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., viz:

345. The account of James L. Jones, administrator of the estate of Matilda Jones, dec'd.

346. The account of Robert G. Harper, Esq. testamentary trustee (under the will of William Bigham, deceased,) of Mrs. Phebe Ashbaugh.

347. The first account of Mary Master and Henry Master, Administrators of the estate of Henry Master, late of Germany township, Adams county, deceased.

348. The first and final account of Wm. Ross White, guardian of Isaac M. Orndorff.

349. The first and final account of Daniel Trimmer, administrator of the estate of Catharine Heck, deceased.

SAMUEL LILLY, Register.
Register's Office, Gettysburg, }
Nov. 26, 1866. td }

DOBBINS'

Electric Soap

SAVES TIME!
SAVES MONEY!
SAVES LABOR!
SAVES CLOTHES!
SAVES WOMEN!

AND ALL GROCERS SELL IT.

It is used by cutting into small shavings and dissolving in hot water, then soak the clothes five to ten minutes and a little hand rubbing will make them as clean as hours of hard machine rubbing would do, with ordinary soap, and the most delicate fabric receive no injury. We can refer to thousands of families who are using it, and who could not be persuaded to do without

DOBBINS'
ELECTRIC
SOAP.

SOLD BY ALL LEADING GROCERS THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

Manufactured only by
DOBBINS & LOVE.
WHOLESALE OFFICE:
107 *South Fifth Street, Philadelphia.*
Nov. 12, 1866 9m

Demorest's Young America.

A NEW, very Entertaining, Instructive, Artistic and splendidly Illustrated Monthly Magazine for Boys and Girls; to include pleasing illustrations of Philosophy, the Arts and Sciences, Moral and Interesting Stories, Music, Poems and other entertaining Literature, presenting a Museum of the good, the useful, and the beautiful, for every Young American, without frivolities & exaggerations. Single Copies, 15 cents; Yearly, $1 50; Additional Copies $1 00, or five for $5 00. A large and beautiful colored engraving presented free with the first No., also, to each single subscriber at $1 50, a good Microscope or a package of Magic Photographs. Single copies mailed free on receipt of price. Send for a specimen No. Address
W. JENNINGS DEMOREST,
473 Broadway, New York.
Nov. 26, 1866.

Notice.

ANDREW LITTLE'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Andrew Little, late of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Germany tp, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
WILLIAM RIDER, Executor.
☞For the sake of convenience, persons indebted or having claims are referred to the widow of the deceased, who will settle the same. [Nov. 19, 1866. 6.*

Notice.

JOSEPH FINK'S ESTATE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Joseph Fink, Esq., late of Germany township, Adams county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, the first named residing in Mountjoy township, and the last named in the city of Baltimore, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. PIUS FINK,
JOSEPH FINK, Jr.,
Nov. 26, 1866. 6t* Administrators.

Notice.

JACOB BUSHEY ESQ'S, ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Bushey, Esq., late of Gettysburg, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in same place, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
WILLIAM McGLEAN,
Nov. 12, 1866. 6t Administrator.

Notice.

JOHN CASSAT'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Cassat, late of Straban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN F. FELTY, Am'r.
Nov. 12, 1866. 6w

2,000 tons Hay

WANTED.—The Baxter Press Hay Company will pay the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE for HAY, delivered at their Hay Sheds, in Oxford, at P. Hann's Station, and in Gettysburg.
JEREMIAH DISIL,
Gettysburg, Oct. 22, 1866. 3m Agent.

Shingles.

PRIME SHINGLES, the best in the market, for sale at JACOB SHEADS'S new Lumber Yard, on the Railroad, adjoining the Lime Kilns, Gettysburg.
Nov. 26, 1866. tf

Valuable Properties for Sale.

JOHN C. ZOUCK, LAND AGENT,
NEW OXFORD, ADAMS COUNTY, PA.

Has for sale a number of desirable properties, to which he asks the attention of those wishing to purchase.

A LARGE FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, with DWELLING, situated in a county seat, near Railroad and Depot. Good chance for doing all kinds of work. Also, several Town Lots will be sold with the above property if desired.

A FARM of 160 ACRES, in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, with good Stone House, good Barn, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, Wash House, Orchard, &c., near a turnpike and railroad.

FORTY ACRES, with good House, Barn, and other out-buildings, Orchard, &c., three-quarters of a mile from a railroad station. A good chance; terms easy.

173 ACRES OF LAND, on the road leading from Hanover to Littlestown. Good limestone farm; large Brick House, Bank Barn, and other out-buildings. The Littlestown Railroad runs through the rear part of the place. Price $85 per acre.

A FARM OF 300 ACRES, in Cumberland township, Adams county, three miles from Gettysburg, at which place is a railroad and good market. This farm can be divided into two farms, there being already two sets of improvements on the tract. The improvements are a good two-story Dwelling House, Barn, and other out-buildings, and a Tenant House with all improvements.

A FARM of 105 ACRES, on the Carlisle turnpike, under good cultivation, with a large Brick House, Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, Carriage House and other out-buildings, all new.

LARGE FLOUR MILL, with 15 Acres of Land. The mill has four pair of Burrs, and all machinery for doing merchant work. Best water power in the county.

A FARM of 175 ACRES, near the Hanover turnpike, on which is erected a good House, Barn, and all necessary out-buildings. The land is in a good state of cultivation. This property will be sold cheap.

A FARM of 195 ACRES, near Hunterstown, Adams county, on which is erected a good House, Barn and other out-buildings, and the land is in a fine state of cultivation. This farm will be sold cheap.

A FARM of 38 ACRES, 6 acres in wood, with one-and-a-half-story House, good Barn—land in good cultivation—3½ miles from New Oxford, and 1½ miles from Bonaughtown. Terms easy.

18 ACRES of WOODLAND, 2 miles from New Oxford.

A FARM of 200 ACRES, good land, with large Brick House, Barn, and 2 Tenant Houses—40 acres in wood—half a mile from the Conowago Chapel.

A FARM of 180 Acres—125 can be purchased—in Cumberland township, 2½ miles from Gettysburg, near Chambersburg pike; large weatherboarded House, Bank Barn, &c.; 50 acres in wood. The Farm has been recently limed.

A FARM of 120 ACRES, with good House and Barn; 12 acres in wood; one mile west of Bonaughtown.

A HOTEL, in New Oxford, two-story, roomy and convenient for business. Good chance; terms easy.

Also, a number of good Houses and Lots for sale in New Oxford.

Persons who wish to buy Real Estate, as well as those who wish to sell, are requested to give the subscriber a call at his store in New Oxford.

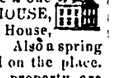
Address,
JOHN C. ZOUCK, Land Agent,
New Oxford, Adams county, Pa.
July 9, 1866. 6m

Two Properties

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber offers his Real Estate at Private Sale, consisting of the following:

No. 1. A FARM, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, about 4 miles south of Cashtown, adjoining lands of Arnold Livers, Peter Henry, Amos Diehl, and others, containing 246 ACRES, more or less, about 60 being cleared, and the balance first-rate Timber, locust, chesnut, rock oak, black oak, and white oak. There is a constant stream through the farm, with a good saw mill site, and water in all the fields but one. The improvements are a Two story Log HOUSE, Summer Kitchen, Smoke House, Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, Hog Pen, and other out-buildings. There is an excellent spring at the door, and two young Apple Orchards on the property.

No. 2. A TRACT OF LAND, about ¾ of a mile east of the above, adjoining Peter Hake and Victor McIlhenny, containing 52 Acres, more or less, about 30 acres being in good Timber. The improvements are a one and a half story Double Log HOUSE, Stable, Smoke House, and a Well House, with a prime well of water in it. Also a spring and a fine young Apple Orchard on the place.

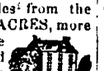


Persons wishing to view the property are requested to call on the subscriber, residing on No. 1.

The property will be sold on easy terms, and divided to suit purchasers.
GEORGE DAYWALT.
Nov. 12, 1866. 4w*

A Small Property

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale, his valuable property, situate in Tyrone township, Adams county, on the road leading from Hunterstown to Petersburg, about 4 miles from the latter place, containing about 30 ACRES, more or less, improved with a good one and a half story LOG HOUSE, and a good Stable of large size, with a never-failing well of water at the door. There is a first-rate garden, and the land is all in a high state of cultivation. There are about 2 acres of Timber, and a sufficient quantity of Meadow land. There is a variety of fruit on the premises. The fences are in good order. The property is conveniently located to Markets, Schools, Churches, &c., and is one of the most desirable properties in the county.



Persons wishing to view the property will call on the undersigned residing thereon.
GEORGE DAUGHERTY.
Oct. 29, 1866. tf

At the Old Business.

LEWIS KUMMERANT has re-commenced the TAILORING business, in Chambersburg street, between Washington and West streets, Gettysburg, and asks a share of the custom of the public. His long experience in the business enables him to guarantee good fits and good work, whilst the latest fashions will be consulted in cutting whenever desired. No effort will be spared to render satisfaction, and he feels sure that all who patronize him will be satisfied. His prices for work are as low as they can possibly be to afford him an economical living, and no one could in reason ask them to be any less. He asks his old friends to give him a call, as well as the public generally.
Nov. 12, 1866.

Groceries, Notions, &c.

GEORGE H. SWOPE, having purchased the fine GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT of James A. Grimes, on York street, a few doors east of Wolf's Hotel, and having added largely to the already extensive assortment on hand, offers the public a variety of Goods in his line rarely, if ever before, kept here.

His SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, MOLASSES, SYRUPS, &c., can't be beat, in quality or price; whilst his assortment of NOTIONS embraces almost everything the public can possibly need. House-keepers and others should give him a call before buying elsewhere, as he is convinced that he has the best stock in town, and that no one can go away disappointed.

☞The CABINET-MAKING business is continued, in all its branches, at the old stand, a few doors east of the Store. No efforts spared to please the public, as heretofore.
Gettysburg, Nov. 5, 1866. tf

Pay Up!

THE undersigned having retired from business, he asks those indebted to make payment with as little delay as possible. Such as do not settle before the first of January next, will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.
JOSEPH S. GILLESPIE.
Gettysburg, Nov. 26, 1866.

GO to DUPHORN & HOFFMAN'S, to buy your Dry Goods, Notions, Queensware, &c., on the northwest Corner of Diamond, Gettysburg, Pa.

What We Want.

IF YOU WANT a cheap Hat buy it of
H. B. WOODS.

IF YOU WANT a Fashionable Hat always buy it of
H. B. WOODS.

IF YOU WANT a Hat of any kind for less money than anybody else will sell it for, be sure to buy it of
H. B. WOODS.

IF YOU WANT good Shoes for Ladies or Children, don't be humbugged with damaged auction goods, but buy of
H. B. WOODS.

IF YOU WANT Shoes or Boots, "that are shoes and boots worth talking about," and no "cheating trash," buy them of
H. B. WOODS.

IF YOU WANT Overshirts, Drawers, Umbrellas or anything in his line, buy of
H. B. WOODS.

IF YOU WANT to be dealt fairly with, get the worth of your money and not be cheated, always buy of
H. B. WOODS.

IF YOU WANT a pair of real Number One Heavy Winter Boots, don't buy before you see the superior article for sale by
H. B. WOODS.

The Old System

OF HIGH PRICES VETOED
BY NORRIS,

At his new cheap Clothing, Hat, Cap, Boot, Shoe and Variety Store, on Chambersburg street, next door to Buehler's Drug Store, Gettysburg, Pa.

The public will find at this Store the largest and most fashionable assortment of Gentlemen's and Boy's wear, in Adams county.

OVER COATS.
Beaver Overcoats, Petersham Overcoats,
Seal Skin Overcoats, Cloth Overcoats,
Esquimaux Beaver Overcoats, etc., etc.
DRESS AND BUSINESS COATS!
Black Cloth Dress and Sack Coats,
Cassimere Sack and Frock Coats,
Knit Woolen Union Coats and Jackets.
PANTS AND VESTS!
Black Cloth Pantaloons,
Black Cassimere Pantaloons,
Fancy Cassimere Pantaloons,
Harris Cassimere Pantaloons,
Black Cloth Vests,
Silk Grenadine Vests,
Plush and Satinet Vests, &c.
HATS AND CAPS.
Resorte Hats, Silk Dress Hats, Dexter Hats,
Driving Hats, Clipper Hats, French Hats,
Dasher Hats, Broadway Hats, Plush Hats,
Morton Hats, Brighton Hats, Mincio Hats,
Croquet Hats, Bismark Hats, Peto Hats,
Warwick Hats, Metropolitan Hats, U. S. A. Hats,
Dunkard Hats; Cassimere Hats, etc., etc.
Velvet Caps, Cassimere Caps, Fur Caps,
Cloth Caps, McClellan Caps, Navy Caps,
Scotch Caps, Petersham Caps, Boy's Caps,
Plush Caps, Just THE THING CAPS, etc., etc.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Men's Calf Skin Boots,
Men's Heavy Boots,
Boy's Jockey Boots,
Sporting Boots,
Men's Coarse Shoes,
Men's Calf Skin Shoes,
Boy's Fine Shoes,
U. S. Army Shoes,
Gentlemen's Slippers,
Gum Overshoes, etc., etc.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
White Linen Shirts, Cassimere Shirts, Linen and Paper Collars, Neck Ties and Butterflies, Handkerchiefs, Woolen and Cotton Stockings, Gloves, Buckskin Gauntlets and Gloves, Woolen Drawers and Undershirts, Scarfs and Comforts, Suspenders, Umbrellas, Canes, Valises, Trunks, Red Flannel Woolen Drawers, &c.

The above mentioned articles can always be found at the CHEAP STORE of
T. C. NORRIS,
Chambersburg st, next door to Buehler's.
Nov. 19, 1866.

Duphorn & Hoffman.

NEW STORE.
ON THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE DIAMOND, GETTYSBURG.
(*Known as Hoke's Corner*)

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CARPETS, QUEENSWARE, &C.,

all of which have been bought at the lowest market prices and will be sold accordingly. Give them a call. No trouble to show Goods.
F. D. DUPHORN,
S. W. HOFFMAN.
Oct. 6, 1866.

Dry Goods! Dry Goods!

HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.—Having just returned from the City with a splendid assortment of DRY GOODS, I am now prepared to offer greater inducements to buyers than ever before. My stock consists of every description of Dress Goods, plain and fancy, Cloths, Cassimeres, Muslins, Hoop Skirts, Balmorals, Flannels, Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, &c.

—ALSO—

In connection with my Dry Goods, I have opened in an adjoining room a large stock of HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, which I will sell very cheap. Children's Shoes as low as 12½ cents, and other goods at corresponding rates. My stock is well selected, and the most complete yet offered. Give us a call and examine for yourselves. No trouble to show Goods.

SEWING MACHINES.

We are also agent for the Florence Sewing Machine, which is acknowledged to be the best in use. It is the latest improved machine out, having the REVERSABLE FEED, giving it an advantage over all other machines.—Call and see them. M. SPANGLER.
Oct. 6, 1866

Swan's Grocery.

JOHN M. SWAN has just received a splendid assortment of FRESH GROCERIES, at his Store on the corner of the public Square, in Gettysburg,

SUGARS.

The finest lot of Sugars ever brought to Gettysburg, and very cheap.

COFFEE.

His Coffee is superior to any offered in the place. If you don't believe it come and see.

MOLASSES.

If you want the best Syrups and Molasses in town you will find them at Swan's.

QUEENSWARE, &c.

His stock of Queensware, Dishes, Lamps, &c., is full, cheap and good. Every style and price.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

His Cigars and Tobacco are of superior quality. Acknowledged by good judges to be the best in the market.

CANDIES AND NOTIONS.

Particular attention paid to this department. A full supply of Candies, Nuts, Fruits, Soaps, Fancy articles, in short any and everything usually found in a first class Grocery. In laying in my stock I was careful to know what I was buying, and am now prepared to sell not only GOOD Groceries, but to sell them very cheap. Give me a call and judge for yourselves. JOHN M. SWAN.
Nov. 5, 1866.

NEW GOODS.

LATEST ARRIVAL.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS

Have just received a large and complete assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

of every style and at all prices, to which the attention of buyers is directed. Those in want of good Goods at the lowest possible rates should not fail to give us an early call.

FAHNESTOCK BROS.
Oct. 6, 1866.

Pine Shingles.

A LARGE lot of Pine Shingles from $6.50 to $15 per 1000; for sale at the Lumber yard of
C. H. BUEHLER.
Oct. 22, 1866

Hay Wanted.

THE undersigned will pay the highest market prices for HAY. Inquire at Spangler's Warehouse, Gettysburg.
STRICKHOUSER & WISOTZKEY.
Nov. 24, 1866. tf

American Artists' Union!

AMERICAN ARTISTS' UNION!
AMERICAN ARTISTS' UNION!

The AMERICAN ARTISTS' UNION [established 1854] announce that in order to extend the sale of the following well known and highly popular

STEEL PLATE ENGRAVINGS:

The Last Supper,	26 x 42 in
Departure of the Pilgrim Fathers for America,	27 x 36
Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers,	27 x 36
Falstaff Mustering his recruits,	25 x 30
Shakspeare and his friends,	27 x 31
Cotter's Saturday Night,	23 x 26
Village Blacksmith,	27 x 33
Monitor at Destiny, (Fortune Telling)	21 x 28
The Massacre at Wyoming in 1776,	28 x 36
Mount Vernon in the olden time—or Washington at 30 years of age,	26 x 34
The escape of Alaster MacDonald from the Massacre of Glencoe,	26 x 34
The Madonna,	26 x 34

They have deemed expedient to offer them to their friends and the public at one dollar and fifty cents each, the price heretofore having been two dollars each, and for the purpose of stimulating the getting up of Clubs, they have determined to award premiums to the getters up of the Clubs, and in addition thereto to distribute amongst the subscribers the sum of $50,000 in money and paintings, as soon as the sale shall have reached 100,000 engravings. As it is our intention to advertise very extensively, and as the engravings are well known throughout the whole country, we have no doubt, that with the low price we charge for them, and the exertion which will be put forth by our numerous friends, the number will be reached in a short time. As soon as it is reached, the subscribers, through their Club Agents, will be notified by a circular letter from us, naming the time and method of distribution.

CLUB RATES.

Single Engraving $1,50 each.—by mail, free. For $15 we will send 11 Eng. and 12 to the Club Agt.
" 20 " " 15 " " 4 " "
"

Hardware & Groceries.

THE subscribers have just returned from the cities with an immense supply of HARDWARE & GROCERIES, which they are offering at their old stand in Baltimore street, at prices to suit the times. Our stock consists in part of

BUILDING MATERIALS,
CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS,
COACH FINDINGS
SHOE FINDINGS,
CABINET MAKER'S TOOLS,
HOUSEKEEPER'S FIXTURES,
ALL KINDS OF IRON, &c.
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
OILS, PAINTS, &c., &c.

There is no article included in the several departments mentioned above but what can be had at this Store.—Every class of Mechanics can be accommodated here with tools and findings, and Housekeepers can find every article in their line. Give us a call, as we are prepared to sell as low for cash as any house out of the city.

JOEL R. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, May 16, 1864.

Schick Still Ahead!

NEW SPRING GOODS!
REDUCTION IN PRICES!
J. L. SCHICK

would respectfully say to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he is now receiving at his store a splendid

STOCK OF SPRING GOODS.

The stock consists in part of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, of every description. SILKS, MOZAMBIQUE, CHALLIES, DE-LAINES, BOMBAZINES, ALPACCAS, LAWNS, CALICOES,

of all qualities and choicest styles, which will be sold at PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION.

FURNISHING GOODS

of all kinds, including Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Stockings, &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of RIBBONS, Laces and Edgings, Umbrellas and Parasols.—My stock of WHITE GOODS will be found full and complete, and customers may rely upon always getting good goods at the lowest possible prices.

Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, of all qualities and choicest styles.

April 16, 1866. J. L. SCHICK.

New Bakery!

NEWPORT & ZIEGLER, Mechanical Bakers, South Washington street, half square from the Eagle Hotel, GETTYSBURG, Pa.—Constantly on hand, the best of BREAD, CRACKERS, CAKES, PRETZELS, &c. Persons wishing fresh Bread will be served every morning, by leaving their names and residences at the Bakery. Every effort made to please Give us a call! [April 20, '63. tf

Lancaster Book Bindery.

GEORGE WIANT,
BOOK BINDER,
AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
LANCASTER, PA.

Plain and Ornamental Binding, of every description, executed in the most substantial and approved styles.

REFERENCES.

E. W. Brown, Esq., Farmers Bank of Lancaster
W. L. Pepper, Esq., Lancaster County Bank
Samuel Shock, Esq., Columbia Bank.
Samuel Wagner, Esq., York Bank.
William Wagner, Esq., York County Bank.
T. D. Carson, Esq., Bank of Gettysburg.
Peter Martin, Esq., Prothy's of Lancaster co., Pa
Geo. C. Hawthorn, Esq., Register " "
Geo. Whitson, Esq., Recorder " "

April 15, 1861

Sale Crying.

A. W. FLEMMING continues the business of SALE CRYING, and solicits the continued patronage of the public. It is his constant endeavor to give satisfaction. Charges *moderate*. Residence in Breckinridge street, Gettysburg.

P. S.—He is a licensed Auctioneer, under the Tax Law of the United States.

Nov. 24, 1862.

Noah Walker & Co.,

CLOTHIERS,

WASHINGTON BUILDING,
165 AND 167 BALTIMORE STREET,
BALTIMORE,

keep constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of all kinds of goods at moderate prices.

They supply orders for the finest to the lowest priced articles, either ready made or made to measure, to any part of the country.

They keep also an extensive stock of FURNISHING GOODS, embracing every article of Gentlemen's Under-wear. Also, MILITARY CLOTHS and every variety of Military Trimmings, as well as an assorted stock of READY MADE MILITARY GOODS.

Baltimore, Feb. 22, 1864.

New Warehouse.

100,000 BUSHELS OF GRAIN WANTED, at the new Grain and Produce House, in Carlisle street, adjoining Sheads & Buehler's establishment. The highest market price will always be paid in cash for

GRAIN, of all kinds,
FLOUR, SEEDS, &c.

Always on hand and for sale, at the smallest profits,

GUANOS,
SALT, FISH,
GROCERIES, &c.,
Wholesale and retail.

TRY US! We shall do our best to give satisfaction in all cases.

McCURDY & DIEHL.

Gettysburg, May 11, 1863. 1y

Carriages and Buggies.

TATE & CULP are now building a variety of

COACH WORK

of the latest and most approved styles, and constructed of the best material, to which they invite the attention of buyers. Having built our work with great care and of material selected with special reference to beauty of style and durability, we can confidently recommend the work as unsurpassed by any, either in or out of the cities.

All we ask is an inspection of our work to convince those in want of any kind of vehicle, that this is the place to buy them.

REPAIRING in every branch done at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Give us a call, at our Factory, near the corner of Washington and Chambersburg streets, Gettysburg.

P. J. TATE. WM. E. CULP.

Mar. 19, 1863.

Fresh Confectionery

AND ICE CREAM SALOON.—The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity that he has a Confectionery Establishment, one door east of the Eagle Hotel, on Chambersburg street, to which he would invite their attention.

Cakes, Candies, and every description of Confections, together with Nuts, Oranges, and all kinds of fruits, always on hand.

Parties, public and private, as well as families, will be furnished with all kinds of Cakes, Ice Cream, (in pyramid form or otherwise,) and other refreshments at their houses, upon short notice.

Having spent a life-time at the business, he flatters himself that he understands it and that he is able to render entire satisfaction.

Call and see his Confectionery.

May 28, 1866. tf JOHN GRUEL.

Reduced Prices.

PIANOS, CABINET AND AMERICAN ORGANS. Superior tuned 7 octave PIANOS from $350 upwards. ORGANS from $80 upwards. All instruments selected, recommended and sold by me, additionally guaranteed, Illustrated circulars sent by mail, when desired. B. BENTZ,

No. 30 East Market Street, York, Pa.

Mar. 13, 1866.

The Far Famed

"UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER."—Besides the great saving of Labor, the saving in the wear and tear of clothing in a single year, more than amounts to the price of this Wringer. It is strange that any family should be willing to do without it. For sale at FAHNESTOCK BROS., and at C. H. BUEHLER'S. [Feb. 19.

SHANE'S Store is the place to get all kinds of Groceries CHEAP.

Pianos! Pianos!

PIANOS!—The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he can furnish PIANOS of the following manufacturers, or those of other make, if desired, at the lowest possible prices:

CHICKERING & SONS.
DECKER BROS.
HAZLETON BROS.
HAINES BROS.
GEO. STECK.
A. H. GAHLE & CO.
STEINWAG & SONS.

☞ Particular attention is given to the selection of Pianos; and when so selected, in addition to the manufacturers' guarantee, the Pianos *are guaranteed by me.*

MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS AND MELODIANS.

The recent improvements in these instruments are such as to fully warrant saying they are FAR SUPERIOR to any other make. One of the best evidences of their merit is, that their improvements are imitated by other makers. The new style, four stop organ, have a Sub-Bass and Octave Coupler, making it an instrument especially adapted to Church and Sabbath School purposes.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS

will be sent by mail to persons desiring them. Pianos tuned regularly. Pianos taken in exchange. PETER BENTZ,

No. 30 East Market St., York, Pa.

June 12, 1865. 1y

Great Excitement!

A MAJORITY of those who read Newspapers never give a hasty glance at a business advertisement, and of a

MAN

actually has the best, the prettiest and the cheapest goods in all creation, actually selling them at break-down prices—too well heeled for their own interest, therefore we have

FOUND

it best to simply invite every body to call and examine our stock and prices before buying one dollar's worth elsewhere, for I can and will make it to the interest of all those who are not

DEAD

to their true interest and who wish to save money, therefore to buy everything

IN

the line of good and cheap clothing at my store, where there has just been received a most magnificent assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of Overcoats, Dress Coats, Business Coats, Pants and Vests of all kinds, Overshirts and Undershirts, Stockings, Suspenders, Cravats and Notions, Clocks, Musical Instruments, and many other things in my line, all of which I am selling at very low prices. Call on F. R. PICKING, Baltimore-street, near the public Square,

GETTYSBURG.

Oct. 29, 1866.

Benefit to Farmers!

MORO PHILLIPS' GENUINE IMPROVED SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME

For Sale at Manufacturer's Depots:

27 N. Front St., between Market & Arch, PHILADELPHIA.

14 Bowley's Wharf, and 95 South St., BALTIMORE, MD.

Congress having repealed the Internal Revenue Law taxing Fertilizers six per cent., I beg leave to inform the Farmers that from this day the same per centage will be taken off the retail price of MORO PHILLIPS' SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, viz: $60 00, less 6 per cent., making the retail price now $56 40 per ton of 2,000 lbs., in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Discount to Dealers.

MORO PHILLIPS,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

Aug. 13, 1866.

Cheap for Cash!

NEW STORE!
GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &C.

THE undersigned has returned to Gettysburg, and opened a new Store, on Baltimore street, next door to the Post Office, and nearly opposite the Court-House, where he offers for sale, CHEAP FOR CASH, a large and choice assortment of GROCERIES,—Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Molasses, Syrups, Salt, &c; with Fish, Bacon, Lard, and so on.

Also, LIQUORS—Wines, Brandies, Gins, Whiskies, Rums, and everything else in the line.

Also, any quantity of Notions, to suit any and everybody.

Recollect this is the place to buy CHEAP FOR CASH.

GEO. F. KALBFLEISCH.

April 23, 1866.

Blacksmithing.

THE undersigned would most respectfully inform the public that he continues the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS, at his shop, lately Philip Dorsom's, adjoining Troxel's paint shop, in East Middle street, Gettysburg, where he will at all times be prepared to do Blacksmithing work to Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &c. That he knows how to do all jobs of the kind will not be questioned by those who have a knowledge of his long experience at the business. Come on with your work, and you will be satisfied when you take it away—and for which he will receive Cash or Country Produce.

ADAM HOLTZWORTH

Mar. 20, 1865. tf

Everhart's

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
CORNER OF HOWARD & FRANKLIN STREETS,
BALTIMORE, MD.

This House is on a direct line between the Northern Central and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Depots. It has been refitted and comfortably arranged for the convenience and the entertainment of guests.

Nov. 20, 1865. tf

Gettysburg Railroad.

CHANGE OF CONNECTIONS.—On and after Monday, November 20th, 1865, Passenger Trains will leave and arrive at Gettysburg, and make connections, as follows:

FIRST TRAIN will leave Gettysburg at 7.45 A. M., with passengers for York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the North and West, arriving at Hanover Junction without change of cars, at 10.25 A. M., connecting with the Fast Line South on the Northern Central Railway, and arriving at Baltimore at 12.30 noon. Also connecting with Mail Train from Baltimore north, arriving in Harrisburg at 1.20 P. M. Arrive at Gettysburg 1.10 P. M., with passengers from Harrisburg, York, Baltimore and Washington.

SECOND TRAIN will leave Gettysburg at 1.20, P. M., arriving at Hanover Junction at 3.15, and connecting with mail train South. Arrive at Baltimore at 5.30 P. M. Arrive at Gettysburg at 6.15 P. M., with passengers from Philadelphia, Harrisburg and the North and West, and also with passengers from Baltimore and Washington by the fast line north, which leaves Baltimore at 12.40 noon.

Passengers can leave Baltimore in the Mail Train at 9 A. M., and arrive in Gettysburg at 1.10 P. M. Or leave Baltimore in the fast line at 12.10 noon, and arrive in Gettysburg at 6.15 P. M. But one change of cars by the first train, either way, viz: at Hanover Junction. The fast line on the Northern Central will not stop at any local stations, except York, Hanover Junction and Parkton. Connections certain.

R. McCURDY, Pres't.

Nov. 27, 1865.

Cooking Stoves

OF every variety, including the "Noble Cook," "Royal Cook," "Waverly," "Ornamental," "Oriental," &c. Also, Tin-ware, Sheet-iron-ware, Hollow-ware, and every variety of Kitchen Furniture—including a variety of Lanterns. Also, a new and much improved Flour Sifter, for sale by

C. H. BUEHLER,
Corner of Carlisle and Railroad sts.,

Feb. 19, 1866. Gettysburg, Pa.

A SUPERIOR quality of the best Louden Drait HAMES, with or without fastenings, for sale by D. McCREARY & SON.

BARGAINS—Picking has received his new Goods. Now is the time to secure bargains. *Call and see them.*

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS, or Old Homestead Tonic, at Dr. H. HORNER'S Drug Store.

OVERCOATS—a large assortment of every style, size and price—just opened at PICKING'S.

Cabinet Furniture.

THE subscribers hereby inform their customers and the public generally, that they have now on hand, and continue to manufacture to order,

CABINET FURNITURE,

which, for style and durability, finish and price, will compete with any in the county.—Our present stock consists of every variety of Furniture usually kept in a first class Furniture Ware Room. Fashionable, ornamental or plain Furniture manufactured in the most substantial manner, by most experienced workmen, and at the lowest cash prices.

UNDERTAKING.

Having a new Hearse, particular attention will be given to this branch of their business. They are prepared to make and furnish Coffins of any desired quality, and attend Funerals at the shortest notice—and on such terms as *cannot fail to please all.*

The subscribers return their thanks to the public for the liberal patronage extended to them in the past, and hope to merit and receive a continuance of public patronage.

Shop and Ware Room third building east of the Square, H. FETE & BRO.

Littlestown, April 16, 1866. tf

Flour! Feed! and Groceries!

AT THE CHEAP STORE ON THE HILL.

If you wish to buy any of the above articles cheaper and better than you can get them anywhere else, go to the Grocery Store of the undersigned on the Hill, in Baltimore street, where customers can always be accommodated, and where all are invited to call and see for themselves. The public will always find a full and choice assortment of

SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, TOBACCOS, CIGARS, SNUFFS, FISH, BACON, LARD, CHEESE, CRACKERS, BUTTER, EGGS, &c.

—ALSO—

GLASS-WARE, CROCKERY-WARE, NOTIONS, &C., COAL OIL LAMPS, FISH OIL, AND FLOUR AND FEED, ALWAYS ON HAND.

WANTED.—Flour, Corn, Oats, Butter, Eggs, Bacon, and Potatoes, for which the highest market price will be paid, either in trade or cash.

☞ Being determined to conduct my business in a fair and honorable way, and to sell cheap, I invite all to give me a call.

HENRY OVERDEER.

April 9, 1866. tf

W. E. BIDDLE. H. S. BENNER.

100,000 Bushs. Grain Wanted.

NEW FIRM AT THE OLD WAREHOUSE. WM. E. BIDDLE & CO. would inform the public that they have leased the Warehouse on the corner of Stratton street and the Railroad, in Gettysburg, where they will carry on THE GRAIN AND PRODUCE BUSINESS, in all its branches. The highest prices will always be paid for Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Clover and Timothy Seeds, Flaxseed, Sumac, Hay and Straw, Dried Fruit, Nuts, Soap, Hams, Shoulders and Sides, Potatoes, with everything else in the country produce line.

GROCERIES.—On hand, for sale, Coffees, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Teas, Spices, Salt, Cheese, Vinegar, Soda, Mustard, Starch, Brooms, Buckets, Blacking, Soaps, &c. Also COAL OIL, Fish Oil, Tar, &c. FISH of all kinds; Spikes and Nails; Smoking and Chewing Tobaccos.

They are always able to supply a first rate article of Flour, with the different kinds of Feed.

Also, Ground Plaster, with Guanos and other fertilizers. COAL, by the bushel, ton or car load.

They will run a LINE OF FREIGHT CARS from Gettysburg to Baltimore once every week. They are prepared to convey Freight either way, in any quantity, at REDUCED RATES. They will attend, if desired, to the making of purchases in the city, and delivering the goods promptly in Gettysburg. Their cars run to the Warehouse of Nathan Roop & Co., No. 128 North Howard st., near Franklin, Baltimore, where freight will be received at any time. They invite the attention of the public to their line, assuring them that they will spare no effort to accommodate all who may patronize them.

BIDDLE & BENNER.

April 16, 1866 tf

Lime & Coal.

GUINN & REILLY have erected two additional Lime Kilns, on the Railroad, and are therefore better prepared than ever to supply the best of LIME, in large or small quantities. Farmers and others can hereafter look for a more prompt filling of their orders, and are invited to extend and continue their favors to a firm which is making every effort to accommodate them in the best manner possible.

They will also continue to keep on hand, for sale, a good supply of the different kinds of COAL, which they will sell at small profits.

Coal and Lime delivered anywhere in Gettysburg.

May 14, 1866. tf

Carriage-making Business.

THE war being over, the undersigned have resumed the

CARRIAGE-MAKING BUSINESS,

at their old stand, in East Middle street,

GETTYSBURG,

where they are again prepared to put up work in the most fashionable, substantial, and superior manner. A lot of new and second-hand

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &C.,

on hand, which they will dispose of at the lowest prices; and all orders will be supplied as promptly and satisfactorily as possible.

☞ REPAIRING

done with dispatch, and at cheapest rates.

A large lot of new and old HARNESS on hand for sale

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore enjoyed by them, they solicit and will endeavor to deserve a large share in the future.

DANNER & ZIEGLER.

July 10, 1865. tf

Removal

OF BOTH OUR SHOPS TO CHAMBERSBURG STREET.

OPEN TO-DAY, MAY 17, 1866.

We take special pleasure in announcing to our friends and customers that we have this day opened our ICE CREAM SALOONS, at our new stand in Chambersburg street, nearly opposite the Lutheran Church. We have had the apartments fitted up in the best style.—Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call.

We will also furnish Ice Cream in any quantity to public or private parties, at prices unprecedented. We will also have constantly on hand Fresh Cakes, which we will furnish to all parties and pic-nics at the shortest notice.

MEAD AND MINERAL WATER

can always be had icy and cool and at all hours

Having had a life-long experience in the manufacture of all the foregoing articles we ask the patronage of the public generally.

May 21, 1866. tf MINNICH & BRO.

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made at the next regular session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the Incorporation of a Savings' Institution, to be located in the Borough of Littlestown, Adams county, Penn'a., under the name and style of "THE LITTLESTOWN SAVINGS' INSTITUTION,' the intention of which shall be to loan out money and receive deposits thereof, and do such things as are usually done by similar Institutions: the capital thereof not to exceed One Hundred Thousand Dollars, to be divided into shares of Fifty Dollars each.

July 2, 1866. 6m

Town Property

AT PRIVATE SALE.—Several HOUSES can be purchased at Private Sale by calling on FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.

Dec. 15, 1866. tf

TRY Dr. R. HORNER'S Tonic and Alterative Powders, for HORSES and CATTLE, Prepared and sold only at his Drug Store.

January 25 1864.

Excelsior Gallery.

NONE but GOOD Pictures allowed to go out—and at very LOW PRICES. Come one! Come all!

Gettysburg, Oct. 29, 1865.

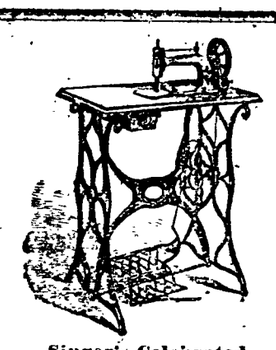
For Sale.

THREE choice FARMS, as follows: 231, 133 and 124 acres each; all three near the Borough of Gettysburg; choice lands and good buildings. Terms accommodating.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, Sept. 3, 1866. tf

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS for sale at Horner's Drug and Variety Store.



Singer's Celebrated.

THE very best and latest improved machine in use, for sale at the CLOTHING STORE of JACOBS & BRO., in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, where you can buy the best and cheapest Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, and every variety of goods in the line of

MEN AND BOYS WEAR.

You can have them cut out and made up in the very best style if you wish, at moderate prices, and without any risk whatever.

GEO. JACOBS & BRO.

August 20, 1866.

A (Bitter) Acrostic,

RESPECTFULLY Dedicated to the Proprietor of the Great Zingari, by a late Dyspeptic.

Far away from the pyramids of Egypt he came,
Restoring the sick, and healing the lame;
A cure for the cholera, that dreadful disease;
Heaven sent him on earth the dyspeptic to ease.
There are those who were troubled with fever and chills,
Even they took but one bottle and were cured of their ills.
Resolved that in future, if ever they shake,
Such pleasant, nice Bitters—no other they take.
Get a bottle if troubled with nervous debility;
Rahter says it will cure, just try its ability.
Laugh at life, then, to young and to old:
A certain preventive from coughs and colds.
Fret it all, with a system enabled with a weak appetite,
Zest is given by these Bitters, it only use right;
In scrotula, chills, or a bad diarrhea,
None who've used it for either have any more fear.
Great tidings is this, then, for rich and for poor;
A bottle can be had for a dollar and more—
Rahter gives it to those unable to pay,
In no case of sickness will he turn them away.

P. RAHTER'S GREAT ZINGARI.

WHAT THE ZINGARI BITTERS HAVE DONE.—We publish the following for the benefit of the afflicted everywhere:

"I suffered for a long time of Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, and frequent attacks of Liver Complaint. Often the sufferings were so great that life was almost intolerable. I tried several eminent physicians, and most of the popular remedies recommended for such complaints, but found little relief until a few weeks ago I commenced the use of P. Rahter's Great Zingari Bitters, and am now perfectly cured." HENRY HULL.

Harrisburg City, Pa., Sept. 8, 1865.

Personally appeared the above named Henry Hull, and made oath in due form that the facts are true as above stated.

A. C. SMITH, Notary Public.

☞ For sale by G. F. Kalbfleisch and W. J. Martin, Gettysburg.

Nov. 12, 1865.

Removal!

THE GETTYSBURG SKYLIGHT GALLERY.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally that he has removed from his old rooms on West Middle street, to Baltimore street, and nearly opposite the store of Fahnestock Brothers. The room he now occupies has been recently fitted up expressly for his business. The location is an admirable one, enabling him to take pictures in all shades of weather, and with a correctness unequalled any where else.

LIFE-LIKE PHOTOGRAPHS,

of every size and description, executed in the finest style. Particular attention given to the CARTE DE VISITE, and to copying AMBROTYPES and DAGUERREOTYPES of deceased friends. Also—

THE GETTYSBURG GEMS,

a new style of picture, which has become very popular with the public, not only for their beauty, but for cheapness and convenience.—SIXTEEN for ONE DOLLAR only. Also—THE PORCELAIN PICTURES, which for their beauty and durability are unsurpassed.

We are prepared to carry on the business in all its various branches, and having had considerable experience we run no risk in *GUARANTEEING PERFECT SATISFACTION.*

Our facilities for a full display of our skill are unequalled by any other Gallery in the County, and we would therefore invite every one to call at the

NEW GETTYSBURG SKYLIGHT GALLERY.

Call and examine our Specimens and judge for yourselves. LEVI MUMPER.

June 25, 1866.

$1,500 Per Year! WE want Agents everywhere to sell our IMPROVED $20 Sewing Machines.—Three new kinds. Under and upper feed.—Sent on trial. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The ONLY machines sold in the United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Rachelter.* All other cheap machines are infringements, and the seller or user are *liable to arrest, fine and imprisonment.* Illustrated circulars sent *free.* Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, at Biddeford, Maine, or Chicago, Ill.

May 21, 1866. 1sly

Kerosene & Gas Stoves.

TEA AND COFFEE BOILERS, GLUE POTS, OIL CANS, &c., &c.

☞ All the Cooking for a family may be done with Kerosene Oil, or Gas, with less ☜ trouble, and at less expense, ☜ than by any other fuel.

Each Article manufactured by this Company is guaranteed to perform all that is claimed for it.

☞ Send for Circular. ☜

Liberal Discount to the trade.

KEROSENE LAMP HEATER CO.,
206 Pearl Street, N. Y.

July 16, 1866. $10

Sale Crying!

AARON CHRONISTER, of Hampton, Adams county, will attend to the CRYING OF SALES in the most satisfactory manner, and on reasonable terms. He asks a share of public patronage, and is convinced that he will be able to please all who may employ him.

Hampton, Sept. 17. 1866. 2m*

Lawrence D. Dietz & Co.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FANCY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
HOSIERY and
VARIETIES,

No. 308 West Baltimore Street,
Between Howard & Liberty Streets,
Baltimore, Md.

May 7, 1866.

Coal and Lumber,

OF every variety, at the Yard of

C. H. BUEHLER,
Cor. Carlisle and Railroad sts.

Feb. 19.

New Lumber Yard.

THE undersigned has opened a LUMBER YARD, on the Railroad, near Guinn & Reilly's Lime Kilns, Gettysburg, and asks the public to give him a call. His assortment is one of the best ever offered here, and his prices afford only the smallest living profit. He has WHITE PINE PLANK, inch and half inch BOARDS, FLOORING, PALINGS, &c., &c., and is constantly adding to his stock. Come and examine for yourselves.

JACOB SHEADS.

Oct. 29, 1866. tf

Bark Wanted.

THE subscriber will pay FIVE DOLLARS per CORD for BLACK OAK BARK, delivered at his Tannery, in Gettysburg.

JOHN KUPP.

June 18, 1866.

U. S. BONDS.

THE First National Bank of Gettysburg will cash 5-20 and 10-40 U. S. Bonds; also 7-30 and Compound Interest Notes.

GEORGE ARNOLD, Cashier.

Oct. 6, 1866. tf

SUGAR CURED HAMS.—A fresh supply just received. A prime article and for sale cheap by STRICKHOUSER & WISOTZKY.

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED, MARCH 16, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—Samuel R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—E. G. Fahnestock.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy Andrew Heintzelman, Jacob King.

MANAGERS.—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. McCurdy, M. Eichelberger, S. R. Russell, E. G. Fahnestock, A. B. Buehler, R. G. McCreary, Gettysburg; Jacob King, Straban township; A. Heintzelman, Franklin; Wm. D. Hines, New Oxford; Wm. B. Wilson, Bendersville; H. A. Picking, Straban township; John Wolford, Latimore township; John Picking, East Berlin; Abel T. Wright, Bendersville; Abdiel F. Gitt, New Oxford; Jas. H. Marshall, Cumberland township; John Cunningham, Freedom township; John Horner, Mountjoy township; Wm. Ross Waite, Liberty township.

☞ This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in operation for more than 15 years, and in that period has made but *one* assessment, having paid losses by fire during that period amounting to $13,988—$6,769 of which have been paid during the last two years. Any person desiring an insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞ The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company, on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Oct. 16, 1865. tf

Gettysburg Foundry.

THE subscriber would inform his customers and others, that he is still manufacturing various kinds of Castings and Machines, made to order, on short notice, such as

THRESHING AND POWERS,

(five different sizes of Powers,) Clover-seed Hullers and Cleaners, Corn Shellers and Separators, Cornfodder Cutters, Straw and Hay Cutters; PLOUGHS, such as Cast Ploughs, Barshear Ploughs, Side-hill and Corn Ploughs; the

WIRE-SPRING HORSE RAKE,

the latest improvement; also, Metal Screws for Cider Presses,

IRON RAILING

for Cemeteries or Porches, with everything else in his line, all at low prices.

FOR SALE.—A light Two-horse Wagon, a One-horse Wagon, and a Spring Wagon, all new. DAVID STERNER.

April 30, 1866. tf

NEW FIRM,

AT THE OLD STAND.

[ESTABLISHED IN 1817.]

I have associated with me, in business, my son, John F. McCreary, under the firm and style of D. McCreary & Son, and I desire to say to my old friends and the public generally that since the war, the manufacture of Saddles, Harness, Collars, &c., has been revived at the old established and well known stand on Baltimore street, one square south of the Court House, Gettysburg, Pa.

Having had an experience of 40 years in this establishment, I feel assured, that, with renewed attention to business, we can still further merit and receive a full share of public patronage. DAVID McCREARY.

With increased facilities for conducting our business, we are better prepared than ever to satisfy the wants of all those who may need anything in our line. We especially call the attention of Farmers and others to the superior quality of our

Plain or Quilted Seat Horn Saddles,	Side Leathers, Hames, all kinds, with or without fastenings Hog-rings,
Plain or Quilted Seat no Horn,	Scotch Collars (leather)
Plain or Quilted Seat Side Saddles,	" " (ticking)
Plain or Fancy Saddle Cloths,	No Seam Collars,
Wagon Saddles,	Best Welt Harness Collars,
Riding Bridles, of all kinds, fur or black, rounded or flat,	Patent Leather Collars, stitched or unstitched
Martingals,	Best Leather Wagon Whips, 4, 4½ and 5 feet long,
Carriage Harness, all styles, silver or black mounted,	Plated Team Whips,
Heavy Draft Harness,	Trotting Whips,
Blind Bridles,	Ladies' Riding Twigs,
Girths,	Whip Lashes,
Crappers,	Horse Blankets, &c., &c., &c.

In short, everything that pertains to a first class general horse furnishing establishment constantly on hand or made to order promptly, of the very best material, and by the most experienced workmen in the country, (two having worked in this establishment for the last thirty years.)

We are now manufacturing an excellent lot of Heavy Draft and Harness Collars for those who prefer our own to city made work.

Repairing of all kinds done at short notice and on reasonable terms.

All are cordially invited to call and examine for themselves, as our work cannot fail to recommend itself.

D. McCREARY & SON.

Feb. 5, 1866. tf

Great Attraction

AT BRINKERHOFF'S CHEAP CLOTHING AND FURNISHING STORE, at the North East Corner of the Diamond. The subscriber is constantly in receipt of fresh goods from the Eastern cities. His stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

is one of the largest and most attractive, as well as the cheapest establishment of the kind in the country. You will there find COATS, PANTS AND VESTS, made up in the most fashionable styles, and of the best materials, of all sizes and prices for men and boys.—Gentlemen's furnishing goods of every description, Wool Shirts, Muslin Shirts, Hickory Shirts and Merino Shirts, Merino, Wool and Cotton Drawers, Hosiery of every description, Buck-skin, Merino and Cotton Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Cravats, Linen and Paper Collars, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes. Umbrellas, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Clothes and Shoe Brushes, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Shoe Blacking, Pocket and Dressing Combs, Ivory Combs, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, Guns, Pistols, Violins and Violin Strings, Soaps and Perfumeries, Stationery of all kinds, Pocket Knives, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Pipes, an extra quality of Segars. In fact, his stock embraces everything usually found in a first class furnishing store. I invite the attention of all to come and see for themselves, as I am determined to sell goods lower than any other establishment in the country. Don't forget the place. Corner of York street and the Diamond. JACOB BRINKERHOFF.

July 4, 1864.

Fresh Arrival.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

COBEAN & CO. have just received and opened another splendid assortment of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, for Summer wear, which they are selling at very low prices considering the times. The latest styles of Summer Hats and Caps, of every description and price. Boots and Shoes, of *superior make, and warranted* to fit, always on hand, Work made to order and repairing done on short notice, by experienced workmen. Also,

HARNESS MAKING,

carried on in all its branches. Persons wanting anything in this line would do well to call.

☞ Don't forget the old stand in Chambersburg street, if you want Bargains.

COBEAN & CRAWFORD.

June 19, 1865.

Buggies and Carriages.

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!—The undersigned is engaged in the Carriage-making business, at the corner of Chambersburg and West streets, Gettysburg, and invites all who may need anything in his line to give him a call. He puts up, in the very best manner, Falling-top and other BUGGIES, and all the different styles of CARRIAGES. With a full knowledge of the business, and a determination to give satisfaction, the public can rely upon his jobs being good. He will endeavor to deserve a large share of patronage, and hopes to receive it.

REPAIRING done at the shortest notice, and on most reasonable terms. ☞ Country produce will be taken in exchange for work.

CHARLES K. GILBERT.

Gettysburg, June 4, 1866. tf

GRAIN AND GROCERIES.—The highest market price paid for Grain and all kinds of Produce. Groceries, Fertilizers, &c., constantly on hand for sale at the Warehouse of

Aug. 13, 1866. CULP & EARNSHAW.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

IS A PROTECTED SOLUTION OF THE

Protoxide of Iron,

a new discovery in medicine which STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DISEASE, by supplying the Blood with its VITAL PRINCIPLE, OR LIFE ELEMENT—IRON.

This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing

DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, DROPSY, CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, BOILS, Nervous Affections, Chills and Fevers, Humors, Loss of Constitutional Vigor, Disease of the Kidneys and Bladder, Female Complaints, and all diseases originating in A BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD, or accompanied by DEBILITY, OR A LOW STATE OF THE SYSTEM.

Being free from Alcohol in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, increasing strength, vigor and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an IRON CONSTITUTION.

DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY.

From the Venerable Archdeacon Scott, D. D.
DUNHAM, Canada East, March 24, 1865.

* * * "I am an inveterate Dyspeptic of more than 25 years' standing."

* * * "I have been so wonderfully benefitted in the three short weeks during which I have used the Peruvian Syrup, that I can scarcely persuade myself of the reality. People who have known me are astonished at the change. I am widely known, and can but recommend to others that which has done so much for me."

One of the most DISTINGUISHED JURISTS in New England writes to a friend as follows:

"I have tried the PERUVIAN SYRUP, and the result fully sustains your prediction. It has made a NEW MAN of me; infused into my system new vigor and energy; I am no longer tremulous and debilitated, as when you last saw me, but stronger, heartier, and with larger capacity for labor, mental and physical, than at any time during the last five years."

An EMINENT DIVINE of Boston, says:

"I have been using the PERUVIAN SYRUP for some time past; it gives me new vigor, buoyancy of spirits, elasticity of muscle."

☞ THOUSANDS have been changed by the use of this remedy; from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

A pamphlet of 32 pages, containing certificates of cures and recommendations from some of the most eminent physicians, clergymen, and others, will be sent FREE to any address.

☞ See that each bottle has PERUVIAN SYRUP blown in the glass.

FOR SALE BY
J. P. Dinsmore, Proprietor,
36 Dey Street, New York,
AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SCROFULA.

All Medical Men agree that IODINE is the BEST REMEDY for Scrofula and all kindred diseases ever discovered. The difficulty has been to obtain a Pure Solution of it.

DR. H. ANDRES'

IODINE WATER,

Is a Pure Solution of Iodine, WITHOUT A SOLVENT!!

A most Powerful Vitalizing Agent and Restorative.

It will cure SCROFULA in all its manifold forms,

ULCERS, CANCERS, SYPHILIS, SALT RHEUM;

and it has been used with astonishing success in cases of Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Consumption, Female Complaints, Heart, Liver and Kidney Diseases, &c.

Circulars will be sent FREE to any address.

Price $1.00 a bottle, or 6 for $5.00.

Prepared by Dr. H. ANDERS, Physician and Chemist.

FOR SALE BY
J. P. Dinsmore, 36 Dey Street, New York,
AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

HAS BEEN USED FOR NEARLY

HALF A CENTURY,

WITH THE MOST ASTONISHING SUCCESS IN CURING Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, and every affection of THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST.

CONSUMPTION,

which carries off more victims than any other disease, and which baffles the skill of the physicians to a greater extent than any other malady, often

YIELDS TO THIS REMEDY!

when all others prove ineffectual.

AS A MEDICINE,

rapid in relief, soothing in effect, safe in its operation,

☞ IT IS UNSURPASSED! ☜

while as a preparation, free from noxious ingredients, poisons or minerals; uniting skill, science and medical knowledge; combining all that is valuable in the vegetable kingdom for this class of disease, it is